

THE BOURBON NEWS
Is essentially a paper for the people.
Pure in tone, it is a fit Companion
in the Family Circle.

SWIFT CHAMP, Editor and Owner.

THE BOURBON NEWS.

Printed Every Tuesday and Friday.

EVERYBODY
Reads THE BOURBON NEWS, Be
cause it contains all the news. It
goes alike to the humble and great.

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

Established February 1, 1881.

PARIS, BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1904.

An Expansion and Betterment Sale Begins This Week----A Vast Mercantile Movement With a Host of Remarkable Values.

We must have more room—Our fast increasing trade demands it—So we have decided to remove our large Dress Making Department, which now occupies half the floor space on the second floor of our building, to beautiful and new quarters on the third floor. We will tear down all the fixtures on the second floor and construct a large addition to the Cloak, Suit and Upholstery Departments. The entire second floor must be turned over to the contractors in two weeks. This means that the stock contained in the Cloak Room, including Cloth Suits, Separate Skirts, Shirt Waists, Shirt Waist Suits, Infants' Dresses, Furs Draped, Curtains and Upholstery Goods of all sorts, must be moved out and that space elsewhere in the store must be encroached upon. We propose to reduce our inconvenience to a minimum by promptly closing out a large part of the stocks affected.

At Prices That Are In Many Cases Far Below Usual Wholesale Cost.

The entire second floor will be re-arranged. The departments will have bright new fixtures, and in most cases, new locations. These changes will affect some of our very largest and most important stocks, and these stocks are to be reduced in volume as much as possible in anticipation of the general re-adjustment of space and location. Beginning to-morrow therefore we will begin a great merchandise movement which, for want of a more excessive title, we shall call "an expansion and Betterment Sale." For expansion of space compels the rebuilding, and the better serving of our customers will be attended by the re-adjustment of the second floor departments. The sale will be an event of interest to every one of our customers and to the public generally. Every department will have something to offer far under value. Some of the lots perhaps will be too small to advertise. It will be well to come and look through the store every day.

Kaufman, Straus & Co.,
LEXINGTON, KY.

12-14 W. MAIN ST.,

IF YOU WANT SOMETHING TO
RIDE IN LOOK MY STOCK
OVER.
I Carry a Complete Stock of the Very Best
Vehicles Made in this Country.
Kauffman's, Moyer's, Babcock's
Columbus Buggy Co.'s and
Tray Buggy Co.'s
Fine Work.
USE THE
Genuine Kelly Rubber Tires.
ROBT. J. NEELY

VEHICLES.

Chas. S. Brent & Bro.,
DEALERS IN
BLUE GRASS SEED,
HEMP, WOOL
And All Kinds of Field Seeds.
PARIS, KENTUCKY.

Big Four Route.

DIRECT LINE TO
NEW YORK
ONLY DEPOT IN THE CITY. THREE
TRAINS A DAY.

BOSTON
ONLY THROUGH SLEEPING CAR
LINE.

CHICAGO
PRIVATE COMPARTMENT SLEEPING CARS. STRICTLY MODERN.

ST. LOUIS
THREE TRAINS A DAY. ONLY NOON DAY TRAIN.

Unequaled Dining Car Service.
Modern Equipments,
Fast Schedules.

WARREN J. LYNCH, W. P. DEPPE,
Gen'l Pass. & T'k'n. Agt. Ass't G.P. & T.Agt.
J. E. REEVES General Southern Agt.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SPECIAL — IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Supt. Barnhardt, of the Bluegrass Traction Co., authorizes us to announce that, beginning June 12, a car will leave Paris for Lexington daily at 6 a.m. Also beginning June 12, a car will leave Lexington for Paris at 11 p.m. The balance of the schedule remains unchanged.

If

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

if

the

remains

unchanged.

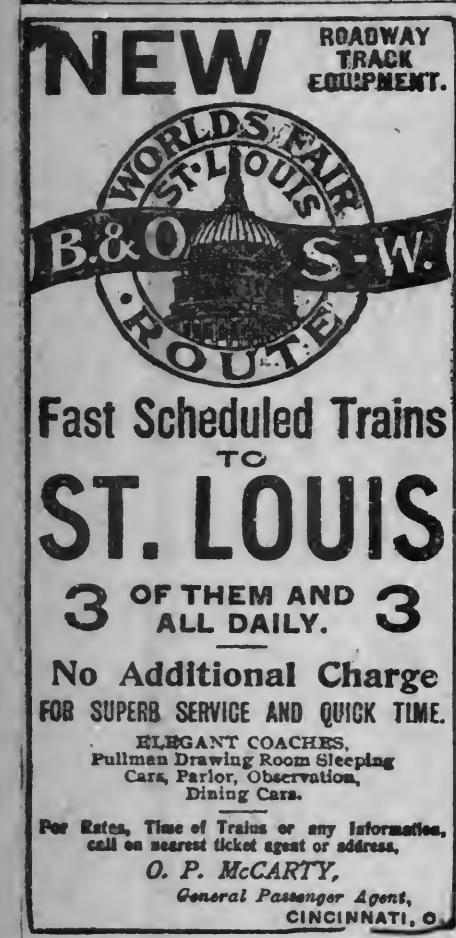
</div

THE BOURBON NEWS.
TELEPHONE NO. 184.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
SWIFT CHAMP, EDITOR AND OWNER.
ONE YEAR - \$2.00 | SIX MONTHS - \$1.00
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Entered at the Paris, Ky., post-office
as second-class mail matter.

Established 1881—23 Year of
Continuous Publication.

Display advertisements, \$1.00 per inch
for first time; 50 cents per inch each
subsequent insertion.
Reading notices, 10 cents per line each
issue; reading notices in black type, 20
cents per line each issue.
Cards of thanks, calls on candidates,
and similar matter, 10 cents per line.
Special rates for big advertisements.



WILLIAMS BROS.,

CORNER BROADWAY AND VINE STREETS,
1 Square from L. & N. Depot,
LEXINGTON, KY.,
Fine Old Harlem Club Whisky, Fine
Wines, Cigars and Tobaccos.

:= OSTEOPATH :=

J. H. McKee,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 177 N. B'WAY,
Lexington, Kentucky.

Frankfort & Cincinnati Railway.

"THE MIDLAND ROUTE."
LOCAL TIME CARD
IN EFFECT JANUARY 11, 1904.

MAN.	DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	A.M. P.M.	MAN.	DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	A.M. P.M.
00 0 50	Lv. Frankfort " A	Ar 11 25 7 20	00 0 50	Lv. Frankfort " A	Ar 11 25 7 20
05 5 58	Summit	Ar 11 17 17 12	05 5 58	Summit	Ar 11 17 17 12
11 5 58	Ely	Ar 11 17 17 12	11 5 58	Ely	Ar 11 17 17 12
19 7 12	Switzer	Ar 11 08 15 04	19 7 12	Switzer	Ar 11 08 15 04
28 7 22	Stamping Ground	Ar 10 58 15 48	28 7 22	Stamping Ground	Ar 10 58 15 48
36 7 29	Duvall	Ar 16 45 15 43	36 7 29	Duvall	Ar 16 45 15 43
41 7 35	Johnson	Ar 16 45 15 43	41 7 35	Johnson	Ar 16 45 15 43
47 7 42	U. Depot " B	Ar 10 30 6 26	47 7 42	U. Depot " B	Ar 10 30 6 26
51 7 58	Newtown	Ar 9 54 5 07	51 7 58	Newtown	Ar 9 54 5 07
58 8 06	Centerville	Ar 9 46 5 07	58 8 06	Centerville	Ar 9 46 5 07
07 8 13	Elizabeth	Ar 9 42 5 06	07 8 13	Elizabeth	Ar 9 42 5 06
11 8 17	Paris	Ar 9 32 5 05	11 8 17	Paris	Ar 9 32 5 05
20 8 30	U. Depot " C	Ar 9 30 5 05	20 8 30	U. Depot " C	Ar 9 30 5 05

Connects at Georgetown Union Depot with Q. & C.
Connects at Paris Union Depot with Kentucky Central.
Connects at Frankfort Union Depot with L. & N.

BETWEEN FRANKFORT & CINCINNATI VIA GEORGETOWN.		A.M. P.M.
00 0 50	Lv. Frankfort	Ar 11 25 7 20
05 5 58	Georgetown	Ar 10 30 6 26
10 0 0	Cincinnati	Ar 8 30 1 04

BETWEEN FRANKFORT & CINCINNATI VIA PARIS.		A.M. P.M.
00 0 50	Lv. Frankfort	Ar 11 25 7 20
05 5 58	Georgetown	Ar 10 30 6 26
10 0 0	Paris	Ar 5 25
10 0 0	Cincinnati	Ar 8 30 1 04

KENTUCKY CENTRAL R. R. POINTS.

MAN.	8 30am	11 00am	1 30pm	4 30pm	7 30pm
00 0 50	Lv. Frankfort	Ar 11 25 7 20	00 0 50	Lv. Frankfort	Ar 11 25 7 20
05 5 58	Georgetown	Ar 10 30 6 26	05 5 58	Georgetown	Ar 10 30 6 26
10 0 0	Paris	Ar 5 25	10 0 0	Paris	Ar 5 25
10 0 0	Winchester	Ar 7 00a	10 0 0	Winchester	Ar 7 00a
15 0	Mayfield	Ar 5 45a	15 0	Mayfield	Ar 5 45a
20 0	Cynthiana	Ar 5 45a	20 0	Cynthiana	Ar 5 45a
20 0	Richmond	Ar 7 20a	20 0	Richmond	Ar 7 20a

GEO. B. HARPER, Pres. and Gen'l Supt. G. P. A.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

TIME TABLE.
IN EFFECT JULY 22, 1904.

LAST TRAIN.		1		2	
Ar Louisville	8 30am	6 00pm			
Ar Lexington	11 00am	4 00pm			
Ar Winchester	11 00am	4 45pm	6 12am	8 45pm	
Ar Wilkesboro	11 57am	9 45pm	9 55am	6 20pm	
Ar Mt. Sterling	12 25pm	9 45pm	9 55pm	7 00pm	
Ar Washington	6 20pm	3 30pm			
Ar Philadelphia	6 50pm	7 07pm			
Ar New York	11 00pm	9 45pm			

Trains marked thus run daily except Sunday; other trains run daily.

Through Sleepers between Louisville, Lexington and New York without change.

For rates, sleeping car reservations or any information call on F. B. CARE, Agent L. & N. R. R., Paris, Ky., GEORGE W. BARNEY, Day Pass Agent, Lexington, Ky.

INTO AN OPEN SWITCH.

A Passenger Train Wrecked at Litchfield, Ill.

Nineteen Persons Were Killed and a Large Number Injured—Seven of the Nine Coaches in the Train Were Burned.

Litchfield, Ill., July 4.—The Chicago limited on the Wabash railroad, due in St. Louis at 7 p.m. Sunday night, and half an hour late, was wrecked Sunday night inside the city limits. The train struck an open switch and was overturned and seven of the nine cars were burned. It is known that 19 persons perished in the second and third coaches and that 40 were injured. The injured are being cared for in the St. Francis hospital in this city.

The engine, after running into the switch, struck a string of freight cars with the result that the first three coaches were piled into a heap across the track and caught fire immediately. The last car on the train was a special from Wisconsin. It was uncoupled, pushed back and saved. Hon. I. R. Mills, one of the dead, was internal revenue collector at Decatur, and one of the most prominent republicans in central Illinois.

The track was reported clear at the last station, and as the train was running about 50 miles an hour, the open switch was not noticed. No information can be obtained as to who was responsible for the accident. Nearly all the passengers were bound for St. Louis, and those not injured left on the Illinois Central train an hour later. Three of the injured have since died. Coroner Gray is here and will hold an inquest.

Among the killed is H. M. Butrich, of Toledo, O.

Among the injured are Mrs. Anne Kenyon, Kingston, Ky.; G. S. Newcomer, Perry, Ky.; Harry Rink, Cincinnati, and James B. Roberts, Catlin, Ind.

A. E. Darling, of St. Louis, was one of the passengers on the observation car. He said:

"I saw two persons burned to death. One was a man and the other a young girl. I do not know their names.

Wreckage held them down until the heat became unbearable and the men who were trying to save them could not remain another moment. There was another passenger, a woman, whose feet were pinned down by a heavy beam. It could not be moved and she begged that her feet be cut off.

Flames drove everybody away before she could be saved.

"W. F. Ward, of Chicago, showed particular nerve. One of his legs had been torn off. When he was carried out of the wreck he said: 'Lay me down somewhere and go back and save the women and children!'

St. Louis, July 4.—President Joseph Ramsey, Jr., received the following telegram Sunday night from Litchfield: "From the best information I can get upon arrival here, there are about 15 killed and 25 injured. Engineer Sanford is killed. Dr. Parish, of the Decatur hospital, is in charge of the injured, and will remove them to Decatur as soon as he is ready to receive them.—S. E. Carter."

THE MILWAUKEE AIRSHIP.

Machine Failed to Fly On Its First Trial.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 4.—An airship built by John F. Stierle, of this city, was given a trial, but proved a failure. The machine, after it was pushed off an elevated platform, fell to the ground, a distance of five feet. It was carried back to the workshop, and after repairs another trial will be made.

Fire on the World's Fair Grounds.

St. Louis, July 5.—At 2 o'clock Tuesday morning fire was discovered in Jerusalem at the World's fair. In a few minutes it had gained such headway that apparently there was no possibility of saving the entire concession, covering 11 acres, from destruction.

Ex-President Cleveland's Fourth.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 5.—Former President Grover Cleveland spent the holiday on a fishing trip down the bay with Joseph Jefferson. It was understood Mr. Cleveland will leave by Friday to join his family at Sandwich, N. H.

President Rested Sunday.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 4.—President Roosevelt rested Sunday at his Sagamore Hill home. Two or three friends were with him, among them being Civil Service Commissioner Cooley and Clifford Pinchot of the agricultural department.

Filipinos Arrive in Chicago.

Chicago, July 4.—The honorary board of Filipino commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, consisting of 47 of the most prominent natives of the Philippines, arrived in Chicago Sunday night.

She Ate Hard Shell Crabs.

Baltimore, July 4.—Miss Emma Millard, of New York, a member of the Bertha Galland and Francis Wilson Opera Co., is lying at death's door at the Baltimore University hospital after taking a large amount of ptomaine poising. She made a meal on hard shell crabs.

Will Apply For An Injunction.

Houston, Tex., July 4.—Ross Clark, a prominent planter of Calhoun county, stated that he will apply for an injunction to prevent the government experts bringing the Guatemalan ants into Texas.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

Ocean Steamer Strikes on Rocks and Sinks.

Of the 800 Danes, Norwegians, Swedes and Finns on board only 182 have been accounted for—Several were injured.

Grimsby, Eng., July 5.—A long pile of granite rising sheer out of the Atlantic, 200 miles from the Scottish mainland, is now monument to almost 700 dead. Bodies wash against the rocks or lie in the ocean bed at its base. Nearby, completely hidden in the water is the Scandinavian-American liner Norge, who was carrying 800 Danes, Norwegians, Swedes and Finns to join relatives or friends in America. Of these only about 182 were saved.

No tragedy of the sea has had more appalling consequences and none has occurred in a shorter time. The passengers were suddenly aroused from their sleep, terrified by the contact of the bows of the ship with the solid granite, followed by a grinding, rasping sound as if the hull was being shoved over huge rocks. Then silence as the clanging bells brought the engines to a stop. Those of the passengers who were standing at the time the steamer struck the rock were thrown on the rocks and the decks, and had not recovered their feet when a stentorian voice gave the terrifying order, "All hands on deck! Hurry, or it may sink, men!"

Slowly the ship backed off, and, as she gained way, it was found that water was pouring into her hold. This announcement, called out in Scandinavian add presaging death, added to the supreme fright and agony. The passengers who were piled in the boats were the fortunate ones who were to escape, while the unfortunate, who saw death near, clustered in the vicinity, a seething, struggling mass, some on their knees praying, surrounded by children, others supplicating aid from any one and shrieking for permission to enter the boats, elbowing, fighting their way to the places from which the boats were being lowered.

The sound of grinding ceased, the bow of the Norge yawed as the steamer returned to deep water. The sea rushed hungrily into the huge rents made by the rocks in the iron hull. Swiftly the vessel began to sink by the bow. Without waiting for orders, without paying attention to their proper manning, the occupants began to lower the boats. The starboard life boat began slowly to fall when the boatman was wrestled with until past the noon hour. The delegates favoring a full vote carried the day.

CONVENTION OPENS.

Delegates Listened to an Extended Speech From Temporary Chairman John S. Williams.

Enthusiastic and Prolonged Cheering Greeted Name of Ex-President, Grover Cleveland.

James K. Jones, Arkansas, Chairman of National Committee, Called the Convention to Order—Working on the Platform.

St. Louis, July 7.—The democratic national convention met Wednesday, listened to the extended speech from representative John Sharp Williams, its temporary chairman, appointed the committees necessary to perfect a permanent organization and adjourned, in a session lasting two hours and 50 minutes one striking incident overshadowed all other proceedings. That was the enthusiastic and prolonged cheering which greeted the name of Grover Cleveland. While the outburst which greeted the name of the former democratic president before its last syllable had fallen from the lips of the temporary chairman was noteworthy in itself, it was magnified by contrast with the greetings accorded the actual men who stood for all that has been opposed to Mr. Cleveland within the party during the last eight years.

James K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the national committee, went onto the platform and took his seat unnoticed. Practically no greeting was given him when he faced the convention with gavel in hand.

There were other stalwart lieutenants of the Nebraska who entered the hall unacclaimed and lastly Mr. Bryan himself, who for the first time during the two last national campaigns was greeted with silence. Eight minutes after the gavel fell the twice-named candidate of his party passed in the main entrance and sought his seat unheralded and unheeded. A few moments later he arose and pushed his way to a seat nearer the aisle where, standing a moment to give greetings to friends, he was caught sight of and applauded. But the measure of applause was but a ripple when compared to the storm called forth by Cleveland's name.

Listening attentively to the democratic doctrine laid down by Mr. Williams, the conservatives found occasion for the first demonstration when reference was made to the record of former President Cleveland. All the shamed party interest which had lain dormant through the national campaigns was released as by the touch of a trigger. The name of Cleveland was echoed from a thousand throats. Hats, handkerchiefs, fans and arms were waved, delegates and spectators stood on their chairs and the last semblance of order turned into confusion which convention officials were powerless to subdue.

While the outburst was at its height, Mr. Bryan's following attempted to convert the demonstration into applause for their leader. The name of Bryan was yelled lustily but in vain. Shouting of "Grover" and "Cleveland" was renewed and the Bryan following was hissed. The greatest significance was attached to the showing made by the conservatives. Their absolute control of the convention is no longer doubted even by those who have heretofore declined to be convinced. The nomination of Judge Parker for president is assured beyond any possibility of doubt.

An incident to the demonstration was an altercation between Sergeant-at-Arms John L. Martin and an overzealous man who was giving vent to his manner which convention officials deemed offensive. As Chairman Williams was knocking splinters from his desk in an effort to pound the convention into order so that he could proceed with his address, a man in the vicinity of the New York delegation was seen motioning delegates and spectators to continue their applause and encourage the galleries to ignore the chairman's order for silence. The man resented interference from the sergeant-at-arms and in the end was ejected from the convention hall. The disturbance was of a rough and tumble order, though no blows were struck.

The committee on resolutions met in a room connected with the convention hall immediately after the adjournment of the convention and after effecting an organization and transacting considerable preliminary work adjourned to meet in the parlors of the Southern hotel at 7 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by ex-Senator Hill, of New York, and on his motion Senator Daniel, of Virginia, was elected chairman of the committee and given authority to appoint a secretary and a sub-committee of 11 to consider the various drafts of platforms and report. A number of members stated that they had formulated various resolutions which they desired to submit, among them being Mr. Wil-

liams, of Mississippi, who presented his resolutions in printed form.

Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, who presented some planks; Mr. Daniel, who presented a draft of a platform which he said had been prepared by a member of the Virginia delegation; Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, a plank on the race question, declaring it to be the position of the democratic party that this is "A white man's government;" Mr. Poe, the Maryland member of the delegation, who stated that the views of Senator Gorman were embodied in his draft. The following is a summary of Mr. Poe's resolutions:

The Poe draft in its declaration on imperialism says: "The practical results of the policy of imperialistic acquisition by the republicans are illustrated in the government of the Philippines and demonstrates the folly, danger and injustice of the conquest, subjugation and forcible control of alien races in remote islands of the ocean." It also renounces this policy as without warrant in the letter or spirit of the constitution, and vicious in itself, we favor the return at the earliest possible moment from so-called annexation to a departure from the checked grants and local established practice of our government and the speedy substitution therefore of friendly relations with the Philippines as a free people, corresponding as far as practicable with our existing relations with the people of Cuba. Regarding the Isthmian canal it says:

"We regard the early completion of the Isthmian canal. But while making this declaration and accepting from necessity the present negotiations conducted by President Roosevelt, we can not too forcibly express our determination of no methods by which in flagrant disregard of law and treaty obligations the canal route has been acquired, or too solemnly record our hope that this precedent of naval diplomacy may never be used against us to our humiliations and injury. A promise is made of a more economical administration of the government."

The race question is touched upon as follows: "We deplore and denounce the raiding by the republicans of the race issue. We believe that its wanton introduction into this campaign can not fail to obstruct and delay the complete

and a republican house of representatives. In this order of institutions we desire that the democratic invasion of their freedom, resources and should receive the indignant rebuke and condemnation of the people."

The following plank was presented by ex-Gov. Thomas, of Colorado, on the labor question, but was temporarily laid aside:

"Constitutional guarantees are violated wherever the humblest citizen is denied the right to lawfully acquire and enjoy property or mobile wealth without an inclination which may determine any denial thereof by individuals, organizations or government should be summarily reprimanded and punished."

"Freedom of speech and of the press and essential safeguards of civil liberty and the invasion of either can not be too severely reprehended."

"We denounce the infliction of punishments without due process of law, denying the right of any executive to disregard or suspend constitutional privilege or limitation. Obedience to the laws and respect for their requirements are alike the supreme duty of the citizen and the ruler, and the military must always remain subordinate to the civil power and used only to support and maintain the law."

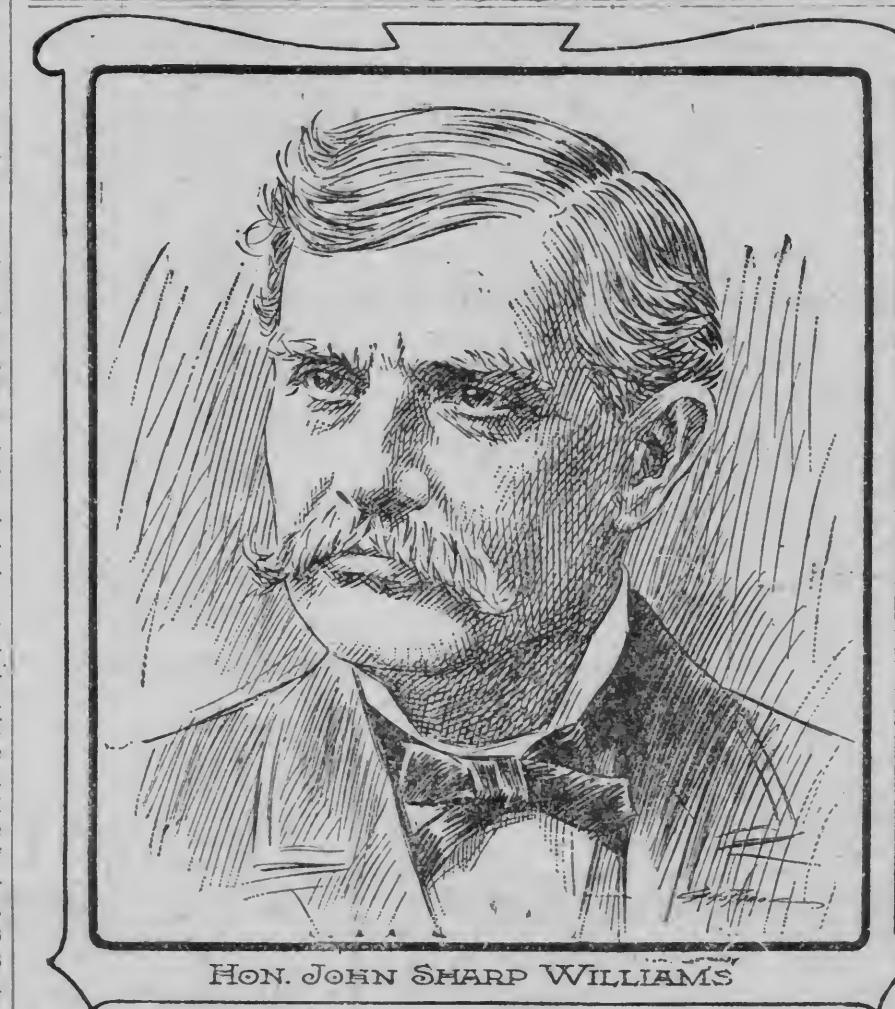
"We unqualifiedly condemn its employment for the summary banishment of the citizen without trial or for the control of

of friendly relations with the Philippines as a free people, corresponding as far as practicable with our existing relations with the people of Cuba. Regarding the Isthmian canal it says:

"We regard the early completion of the Isthmian canal. But while making this declaration and accepting from necessity the present negotiations conducted by President Roosevelt, we can not too

forceably express our determination of no methods by which in flagrant disregard of law and treaty obligations the canal route has been acquired, or too solemnly record our hope that this precedent of naval diplomacy may never be used against us to our humiliations and injury. A promise is made of a more economical administration of the government."

The race question is touched upon as follows: "We deplore and denounce the raiding by the republicans of the race issue. We believe that its wanton introduction into this campaign can not fail to obstruct and delay the complete



HON. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS

restoration of that harmony and good will amongst the people so essential to the peace, happiness and prosperity of every section of the United States, and we demand that the regulation of the suffrage shall be left without congressional dictation to the several states subject only to the final judgment of the supreme court of the United States.

The financial block is brief, running in full as follows: "The democratic party congratulates the country upon the vindication of the democratic contention for an increased volume of real or metallic money, and proposes to the republicans by the addition to the world's stock of money metals of \$2,000,000,000 in gold within eight years, from which these United States have been able to obtain \$7,000,000,000, thereby doubling the amount of our metallic money, contributing to the advent of industrial activity which could not otherwise have been attained. The fact that this result has been reached by no action of government but by the action of God, through human instrumentality of discovery, invention and industry, does not lessen our gratification."

Our tariff and trust this declaration is made with satisfaction, under the domination of the corporal, financial and mighty and dangerous trusts and monopolies which control the policy and shape the legislation of the republican party, relief to the masses of the people from the gloomy influence of a gross increase of existing tariff, is almost hopeless, and that only under the relentless pressure of democratic triumph can any improvement whatever be obtained.

With a democratic program and house of representatives our party can and will take the vigorous initiative toward the prompt, effective and just relief which the existing industrial situation of the country imperatively demands.

"It is pledged to this wise and benevolent policy.

"It will revise the tariff in a conservative spirit of fairness to all interests.

"Its anxious purpose will be to legislate with care and regard to the welfare and capital involved in our industrial enterprises as to promote their healthy growth and to carefully guard against the infliction of injury upon established industries by abrupt and radical measures."

When Senator Bailey was informed of his election he announced at once that he could not accept it as he desired to be on the floor when the platform is under discussion. He is expected to combat any attempt from the Bryan forces to inject into the platform planks which do not meet the approval of the committee.

Mr. Clark said that he was engaged to put the name of Senator Cockrell in nomination for the presidency and therefore would have to be on the floor during the convention. He was urged to reconsider and finally agreed to send a telegram to Senator Cockrell.

A general proposal for the protection of "executive dictation" is this paragraph: "We call public attention to the repeated and unpardonable dictation of President Roosevelt to both branches of Congress. We deplore his many croachments upon their rightful powers and independence, and while amazed at the subserviency of a republican senate

Turner, perhaps the most frequently mentioned of the long list of vice presidential possibilities. The Indiana delegation was divided in sentiment as to what its position would be if the nomination were to go to that state.

John W. Kern and B. F. Shively, both former gubernatorial candidates, were being mildly boomed by the Indianaans as was also Maj. G. V. Menzies. In addition to the men already named there was in the various delegations tall of Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri; David Rose, of Wisconsin; Samuel Alschuler, a former Illinois gubernatorial candidate; James B. Kilbourne, of Ohio; Gov. Dockey, of Missouri, and Edward C. Wall, of Wisconsin.

St. Louis, July 7.—Senator J. W. Bailey, of Texas, and Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, have both declined to accept the permanent chairmanship of the democratic national convention. When the committee met it organized without delay. Senator Bailey and Representative Clark were put in nomination and the former was elected by a vote of 18 to 16. The committee then unanimously elected Charles A. Walsh, of Iowa, secretary of the national committee, as permanent secretary of the convention.

When Senator Bailey was informed of his election he announced at once that he could not accept it as he desired to be on the floor when the platform is under discussion.

He is expected to combat any attempt from the Bryan forces to inject into the platform planks which do not meet the approval of the committee.

Mr. Clark said that he was engaged to put the name of Senator Cockrell in nomination for the presidency and therefore would have to be on the floor during the convention. He was urged to reconsider and finally agreed to send a telegram to Senator Cockrell.

In the event Senator Cockrell's friends insist upon presenting his name to the convention it is thought the nominating speech will be made by some other member of the Missouri delegation.

Mr. Clark would then be free to accept the chairmanship.

A

Strike on the Fair Grounds.

St. Louis, July 7.—A general strike of the union waiters, musicians and bartenders employed at the World's fair restaurants was ordered and as a result many of the leading exposition restaurants and restaurant concessions on the Pike were closed.

Birth of Republican Party.

Jackson, Mich., July 7.—Five thousand people assembled in Loomis park here Wednesday to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the birth of the republican party "under the Oaks" in this city, July 6, 1854.

Many Cossacks Drowned.

Tien-Tsin, July 7.—The British gunboat Espiegle arrived at New Chwang Tuesday. It is reported that many Cossacks while marching through the Teng Chi gorge were drowned by floods. Grand Duke Boris is still in New Chwang.

Five Unionists Deported.

Telluride, Col., July 7.—Five unionists were deported from Telluride by City Marshal Guyer and Deputy Sheriff Runnelli, one Thomas Nelson, president of the local miners' union, was taken while walking on the street.

Russian Emigrants Coming.

Copenhagen, July 7.—The British States Steamship Co.'s steamer Island, a sister ship of the wrecked steamer Norge, sailed for New York Wednesday with 600 passengers, including 220 Russians. Russian emigration is increasing every week.

To Sell Bananas by the Pound.

New York, July 7.—Within a short period the United Fruit Co. will establish throughout the entire scope of their distribution in this country the system of selling bananas by weight instead of by the bunch.

OWING TO BAD WEATHER.

Japanese Advance From the South Has been Suspended.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—Official news received up to July 2 indicates that the Japanese from the south has been suspended along with all other important movements at the seat of war. The authorities do not expect much more than desultory skirmishing until the weather improves. The situation is considered satisfactory from the Russian standpoint.

There is evidence of considerable sickness in the Japanese camps. It is believed here that the Japanese will suffer more from the rainy weather than will Gen. Kurapatkin's forces. One of the most striking features of the situation is the lack of naval news from the Russian side, but it is pointed out that if the fleets have gone out such news would be naturally slow in coming through Russian sources.

Tokyo, July 5.—It is reported that Russia, through France, has offered to surrender Port Arthur to Japan, together with its ships and arms there, provided the garrison is freed. A confirmation of the report is impossible.

A NAVAL BATTLE.

Fight Between Russian Torpedo Boats and Japanese Transports.

Ta Tche, Kiao, July 2, via Liao Yang, July 5.—A fight between Russian torpedo boats and Japanese transports was reported off the coast this afternoon. Heavy cannonading was heard here from the seaward. An officer, who came in, declares that from a hilltop near the coast he saw vessels engaged in a fight, but they were too far off to distinguish them.

Ta Tche, Kiao, July 2, via Liao Yang, July 5.—Gen. Kuroki has begun to retire, probably as a result of the rains, which have flooded all the rivers and threatened to cut him off from his base of supplies. Nearly all the customary fords are now absolutely impassable.

SAILBOAT CAPSIZED.

Four of the Seven Occupants Were Drowned.

Muskegon, Mich., July 5.—A sailboat containing seven pleasure seekers was capsized in Muskegon lakes Monday, and four of the occupants were drowned.

The party consisted of Albert Kennicott of the Shaw electric crane works, his wife and three children, Linda, four years of age, and two other little girls, aged three years and 13 months, respectively, and two sisters, Misses Adeline and Georgette Emerson.

High winds prevailed when the party started out, and when near Ruddiman's point the yacht capsized. Mr. and Mrs. Kennicott and Miss Georgette Emerson clung to the overturned boat. The parents made frantic efforts to save the children. The 18-months-old baby was rescued, but died before reaching shore.

JUDGE BEEKMAN WINTHROP.

Was Inaugurated Governor of Porto Rico on the Fourth.

San Juan, P. R., July 5.—Judge Bickman Winthrop was inaugurated as governor of Porto Rico Monday. The ceremonies were opened by the firing of a national salute, followed by an imposing patriotic demonstration. The city was profusely decorated. The theater was packed when Gov. Hunt arrived, accompanied by Judge Winthrop. Gov. Hunt's address was one of affectionate farewell. He advised the people not to expect too much immediately from the national government and to prove their capacity before statehood was granted them.

A SMALL RIOT.

One Man Killed and a Number of Others Wounded.

Sharon, Ga., July 5.—At Hillman Monday, where thousands of Negroes assemble every Fourth of July, a row was started by two Negroes, Ed Hillies and Handy Seals. Marshal Sturdevant tried to quiet them when several other Negroes interfered, causing a general riot. Guns, pistols, knives and sticks were used freely. A Negro was shot and killed and six whites and blacks were wounded, two seriously. The Negroes fled for their lives in every direction and quiet now prevails.

To Visit the World's Fair.

London, July 5.—Eighty members of the house of commons have announced their intention of joining the parliamentary party which will visit the St. Louis exposition in the autumn. It is said that a number of others will also go.

Celebrated the Fourth.

Genoa, July 5.—The Fourth of July was celebrated on board the United States cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of the South Atlantic squadron, with much mirth and good will. The cruiser was gay with bunting and the usual patriotic toasts were drunk.

A Deported Man Returns.

Telluride, Col., July 5.—Harry A. Floaten, manager of the People's Supply Co.'s store in this city, who has been twice deported by the citizens' alliance, supported by the military authorities, returned Monday. He was not molested.

The Day Observed in Mexico.

Mexico City, July 5.—The various colonies of Americans throughout the republic observed the Fourth in an appropriate manner. The day was generally devoted to picnicing, patriotic addresses and a ball in the evening.



RECALL

For loved one who have passed, demands the erection of a fitting Memorial.

We have the largest stock of Medium priced Monuments, Makers and Headstones in the State. Our collection of Artistic, Original and Executive designs cannot be surpassed, while our prices are known to be right.

We employ the most skilled workmen, and with the use of ELECTRICITY and PNEUMATIC TOOLS, we can fill orders with the greatest promptness.

Fine lettering a specialty.

None Better.

None Cheaper.

WM. ADAMS & SON.,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Constipation! Is Yours of Long Standing?

Never mind, we take all the chances—your money refunded if a cure is not effected.

DR. CARLSTEDT'S GERMAN LIVER POWDER

has had fifteen years of unparalleled sale, because the above has been our iron-clad, changeless guarantee from the first. Yet not once during these

What MITCHELL Says

I want the people who read this paper to know that I sure have the best eating candy in Paris.

The chocolates I sell you for 40 cents per pound cannot be any better.

If you pay 60 or 80 cents you are paying for the fancy packing, of course I have candy we sell for 60 cents per pound and it is strictly fancy and fine, but I want to have every lover of good candy to try my 40 cent creams, always strictly fresh.

Don't forget to send me your orders for the only genuine Blue Lick Water. I am the wholesale agent for the Springs Co. and can furnish it fresh at all times.

Yours truly,

C. B. MITCHELL

DEWHURST,
136 W. MAIN ST.,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

LAWN TENNIS, GOLF,
BASE BALL GOODS,
FISHING TACKLE,
TOYS,
HAMMOCKS,
GRAPHOPHONE, ETC.,
Bicycles, Sundries, Repairs.

WANTED!
100,000
Bushels of
WHEAT.

Highest market price.
Strong bags to prevent any waste. Quickness in unloading wagons. Tickets with every load. Spot cash on delivery. We are always in the market. See us before selling.

Paris Milling Co.

CLINE ROGERS,
TYPEWRITER REPAIRER.

Supplies and parts for all machines carried in stock. Seven years experience. Have your machine repaired now and save time, worry and expense. Leave orders in care of BOURBON NEWS, or drop card to me at 67½ East Short St., Lexington,

DURING THE
Chautauqua

WOULD BE AN IDEAL TIME TO GET YOUR

GLASSES.

We test the eyes FREE, and guarantee them to be satisfactory.

C. F. MAURER,

6 East Main St., - Lexington, Ky.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES—ONE PRICE TO ALL.

Men's Two-Piece Suits.

We are showing a complete line of two-piece suits. All of the desirable fabrics are here, and the coats are made so as to hold their shape. The prices range from \$7.50 to \$18.00 but we would like for you to look at the Suit we have marked at \$10.00. We assure it will please you.

MENS STRAW HATS.

Straw Hat season is now and we are ready for it; are you? The same rule applies to our Straw Hats that does to the Felt. We fit not only your head but your face. All the wanted style.....\$1.00 UP.

PARKER & JAMES,
Y. M. B. O. D.

Corner 4th & Main,

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR JAILER.

We are authorized to announce Geo. W. Judy as a candidate for re-election for Jailer of Bourbon county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce Denis Dundon as a candidate for Judge of Bourbon county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce Charles A. McMillan as a candidate for County Attorney of Bourbon county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce T. E. Moore, Jr., as a candidate for County Attorney of Bourbon county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

STATE SENATOR.

We are authorized to announce Col. H. P. Thomson as a candidate for State Senator from the 28th district composed of the counties of Bourbon, Clark and Montgomery, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce Charles Swift as a candidate for Senator from the 25th District, composed of Bourbon, Clark and Montgomery county, Subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

We are authorized to announce Ed. D. Paxton, of Paris, as a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the Bourbon County Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce J. Hal Wooford as a candidate for Representative of Bourbon County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce T. Porter Smith as a candidate for the office of Representative of Bourbon county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce E. P. Clarke as a candidate for Sheriff at Bourbon county, with Albert S. Thompson and Wm. F. Talbot as deputies, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce Henry S. Caywood as a candidate for Assessor of Bourbon county, with J. U. Boardman as deputy, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

We are authorized to announce F. L. McChesney as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Schools of Bourbon county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce Miss Wallace Montague as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Schools of Bourbon county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS.

We are authorized to announce Judge James E. Cantrell, of Scott county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals from this District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Wheat Wanted.

See C. F. Didlake, at G. G. White's warehouse, in East Paris, or D. W. Peed. Will pay highest cash price for wheat. Stored at reasonable terms for any length of time.

Domestic Troubles.

It is exceptional to find a family where there are no domestic ruptures occasionally, but these can be lessened by having Dr. King's New Life Pills around. Much trouble they save by their great work in Stomach and Liver troubles. They not only relieve you, but cure, 25c, at Oberdorfer's drug store.

Base Ball.

That interest in the greatest of all American outdoor sports base ball, has not waned in the least is amply evidenced by the fact that in every town in Central Kentucky the National game is being boosted by thousands of its adherents. In every little village and hamlet the sweat of the pig-skin is an every day occurrence. The hold that this great game has attained on Americans is remarkable. Here in Paris, where its devotees still worship with unabated ardor some daring spirits have braved the usual Parisian indifference to Paris enterprises, and have organized an association of ball-tossers second to none in the State. Though a little slow in striking their gait they have at last forced the attention of the people by a series of well-won victories. On next Sunday afternoon they will cross bats with the Louisville Stars, a semi-professional team from Louisville, and one of the best-known of the many good teams in that city. Paris sports still remember such teams as the Deppens, the Nace Vettors, and others from Louisville that have played here, and the Stars rank equally as high as they. The local team will be greatly strengthened for the occasion and a good game may be looked for. Attend the game and encourage the boys by your presence. You old "fans" who used to patronize the game long ago, have you entirely lost interest? Don't you remember what a thrill went through you when you witnessed a good play on either side? And don't you know how you "rooted" for the home team? Come out to see the game Sunday afternoon, and lose a few of the years that are creeping upon you.

A member of the local team remarked to a news man yesterday: "I hope the News will try to induce our manager to stretch about two strands of good stout wire from home plate to a point near first base, and one from the same place to near third, also one back of the catcher's position. The crowds that come to see the game press constantly forward inside the lines, and the ladies who attend the game have a hard time 'rubbering' to see a play made. This feature added on the local grounds would be the means of securing a much larger attendance, and would give the ladies to witness the game without having to go up in a balloon or climb a tree. The ladies are not the only ones who suffer, either, for there are others. No matter how often the crowd is pressed back it gradually forces or creeps up again, until those behind have a small chance of seeing anything."

Distinguished Jurist Dead.

Gen. Joseph H. Lewis, a distinguished jurist and ex-Confederate soldier, died at his home near Duval Station, Scott county, at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning with acute indigestion.

Gen. Lewis was a native of Barren county. He raised a regiment and entered the Civil War as a Colonel. At the close of the war he was a Brigadier General, commanding the Orphan brigade. After the war he was elected a Circuit Judge and then served as Judge of the Court of Appeals for sixteen years. For four years he was Chief Justice. He lived at Frankfort until a few years ago, when he moved to Scott county. Gen. Lewis was a member of the Goebel Reward Commission.

He remains were taken to Glasgow yesterday. The funeral will take place Sunday.

WALL PAPER.—Buy your Wall Paper of me and you will have an assortment equal to any of the largest wholesale houses in the United States. CHAS. COOLEY, 549-551 Main Street.

WASH GOODS.—Big bargains in all wash goods at Harry Simon's.

Wheat Wanted.

Before selling your wheat, see us or call phone No. 84. We will buy at all stations on F & C. and L. & N. railroads. Will pay the highest market price, or will store your wheat at Centerville, Shawnee, Millersburg, or Paris. Have plenty of sacks.

25c - f R. B. HUTCHCRAFT.

THE BOURBON NEWS.

SWIFT CHAMP, - EDITOR AND OWNER.

BOTH PHONES, - - - - - 124.

[Entered at the Paris, Ky., postoffice as Second-class Mail Matter.]

The National Convention.

Account of the opening of the Democratic National Convention on page 3. Champ Clark, of Missouri, is permanent Chairman.

At 5:45 p.m. Wm. Jennings Bryan had the floor and made his best effort in speaking for the minority report of the Committee on Credentials. He said that the platform would be one that a united party could stand on.

At 6:35 the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

PAKER SAWING WOOD.

At Esopus, N. Y., Judge Parker was inaccessible to visitors yesterday. His mail is increasing daily.

Reports from the convention were telephoned to private secretary McCast, who communicated the news to Judge Parker, but otherwise there was nothing to indicate the remotest interest in the St. Louis convention. It was said that Judge Parker had no communication since the convention began with any person there.

Sent To Jail Again.

Attorney Samuel Tudor, of Lexington, who was sent to jail several days ago by Judge Parker in the Fayette Circuit Court by refusing to answer questions asked him by the grand jury, was sent to jail again Wednesday by Magistrate Ben D. Bell for contempt of court. Attorney Tudor was engaged in arguing a case before Magistrate Bell, and during the argument of Prosecutor Hunter, Tudor took offense at remarks made by the attorney for the Commonwealth and called Mr. Hunter a liar. The two attorneys came to blows, but before any damage was done they were separated by Constable King. Magistrate Bell fined both men \$8 and costs for contempt of court, and in default of this amount Attorney Tudor was sent to jail.

The trust never operated more boldly than they are doing right now, just after the administration faint against them. The Beef Trust is raising prices almost daily, and the Philadelphia Record thus indicates the latest movement of the Tobacco Trust:

"Elected by previous victories and with almost a complete monopoly of the tobacco trade as its club, the American Tobacco Company, otherwise known as the trust, has now declared to local jobbers and wholesalers that they must exclude from their warehouses every product of independent concerns. The scheme was formally outlined by the representatives of the trust at a meeting of tobaccoists on Thursday night, and for lack of an alternative was accepted. The meeting was attended by nearly every prominent jobber and wholesaler in this city, and over 150 firms and individuals were represented. With the unwilling support of these men pledged, the trust has declared its intention of inaugurating the scheme immediately.

"The plan which is veiled behind profilers of rebates and preferentials of all kinds, is the boldest in its conception and the most far reaching in its effects of throttling competition ever attempted by the trust in this country. It is predicted that if it should prove successful it will result in the ruin of a number of independent producers of chewing and smoking tobacco."

The monopoly, which already has the growers of tobacco at its mercy, will never rest until it crushes out of existence the independent manufacturers. Still it is one of the "good trusts," if we are to accept the rating made of it by our trust-busters at Washington.

Resolutions.

Resolutions of respect adopted by Paris Lodge No. 373, B. P. O. Elks, upon the death of George D. Mitchell:

George D. Mitchell, whose death occurred June 26, 1904, became a member of this lodge on September 1, 1897. He had previously been a member of the Lexington Lodge, having joined the order before a lodge was instituted here.

He had spent most of his life in newspaper work and was for a time editor and publisher of the BOURBON NEWS.

The character of the man was reflected in his work. It was always pure in tone and indicated a high appreciation of the duties of the citizen in all the walks and relations of life.

He was for many years an invalid, but suffered uncomplainingly and evinced a degree of patience and fortitude that was altogether unusual.

As a man, as a friend, as a brother and as a citizen he was an example of all that could be desired. He was true and loyal to every obligation as an Elk, and was always ready and more than willing to promote the interests of the order in any way he could. His virtues will be remembered, as only Elks remember the virtues of absent or departed brothers.

His death has cast a gloom over this lodge, every member of which deeply feels his loss.

The newspapers of the city are requested to publish these resolutions. They are ordered to be spread on the minutes of the lodge, and the Secretary is instructed to send a copy of them to his brothers and sisters, to whom this lodge desires to express deepest sympathy.

NEVILLE C. FISHER,
EMMETT M. DICKSON, Committee.

JOHN M. BRENNAN,

BROWER'S.

Are You Building

OR REMODELING?

If so, we beg to call your attention to the

**BIGGEST BARGAINS
IN WOOD MANELS,
TILES, TRIMMINGS**

ever presented to the people of Central Kentucky. Our large and carefully selected line embraces all grades, from the cheapest bed-room cabinet to the most elaborate designs.

If you cannot come and see them, send for our 60 page catalogue, which we will gladly send you.

C. F. BROWER & CO.

MAIN & BROADWAY, - LEXINGTON, KY.

W. RAY CLARK.

O. EDWARDS.

THE BEST . . .

That's what we handle and supply our trade with, whether the order be small or large.

CANNED GOODS

AND FRUITS

any anything in the Staple and Fancy Grocery line.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT
on everything we sell, and a trial order is all that is necessary to make you a regular customer.

CLARK & EDWARDS.

OUR LEADING SPECIALTY—

The WALK-OVER SHOE FOR MEN!

All the New, Pretty, Dainty Styles and Exclusive Designs in

LADIES' OXFORDS

for Spring and Summer are here in boundless assortments, and at prices impossible to find elsewhere.



Freeman & Freeman,

334 Main Street, - - - Paris, Kentucky.



THE BOURBON NEWS.

SWIFT CHAMP, - EDITOR AND OWNER.

OCULIST.—Dr. Landman, the oculist, will be at the Windsor Hotel, Tuesday, July 12, 1904.

FOR RENT—Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Fine location and central. Apply at this office.

WHEAT WANTED.—Will pay the highest cash market price for wheat.

E. F. SPEARS & SONS.

BASE BALL.—Don't forget the ball game at Bacon's Park Sunday afternoon. Game called at 3:00 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; ladies free.

HOSE AND GLOVES—Agent for Eiffel Brand Hose and Tasma Gloves.

HARRY SIMON.

HONORED BY BAPTISTS.—Dr. J. J. Taylor, son-in-law of Mr. Wm. Hinton, of this city, and President of the Georgetown College, has been appointed to preach the sermon before the General Association of Kentucky Baptists next year.

WHEAT SACKS.—Plenty of wheat sacks at Peed & Dodson's. They will quote you prices every day. Both Phones 140, 141.

PERKINS-TUTTLE.—Allie Perkins, of this city, and Miss Virginia Tuttle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Tuttle, of this county, were married Wednesday afternoon in the parlors of the Reed Hotel, Lexington.

REDUCTION IN PRICES—Great reduction in prices in our entire stock of Summer Goods.

HARRY SIMON.

PAROLED.—Logan Gannon, of this county, who was sent to the penitentiary for one year from Fayette county, several months ago, upon charge of intimidating some Italians on J. B. Haggan's place, was on Wednesday, paroled by the Commissioners and is now at home.

LOST.—Ladies gold watch, between 15th and 7th streets. Finder leave at News office and receive suitable reward.

EARNINGS OF L. & N. ROAD.—The statement of earnings issued Tuesday by the controller of the Louisville & Nashville railroad shows that the gross earnings of the road for the year ending July 1 were \$36,872,245, an increase over last year of \$1,422,868.

FARMERS.—The most convenient place to unload is at Peed & Dodson's. Call and get your sacks early. They will pay the highest market price for your wheat. (July 28th till Aug.)

WILL TRY TO MAKE IT A FELONY.—Senator Labon Phelps, aroused by the fatal shooting of R. Lee Suter, near Louisville, declares his intention of drafting a bill to present to the next Legislature making the carrying of concealed and deadly weapons in Kentucky a penitentiary offense.

BARGAINS.—Wonderful bargains in muslin and knit underwear at Harry Simon's.

FELL FROM STREET CAR.—Mrs. Lavinia Cunningham, of this county, who has been attending Chautauqua at Lexington for several days, was thrown from a car on Tuesday afternoon, while returning from Woodland Park, and sustained severe injuries about the head and shoulders.

GOOD.—Best \$2.00 Whisky in Paris—Old Vanhook at Frank Saloshin's.

SKIRTS.—Ladies, the latest style skirts can be found at Harry Simon's.

THORNE IN THE CHAIR.—Lieutenant Governor Thorne is occupying the Executive department at Frankfort during the absence of Gov. Beckham at the National Convention. The Acting Governor will be there for the better part of two weeks, as Gov. Beckham will at the close of the St. Louis Convention go with the members of State Capitol Commission to Rhode Island to inspect its new million-dollar capitol.

BOTTLE BEER.—Export Bavarian Beer, the purest beer brought to town, at only 5 cents per bottle. Recommended by physicians for medical purposes.

FRANK SALOSHIN, Agent.

KENTUCKY DELEGATION.—The delegates from Kentucky Tuesday elected Urey Woodson to succeed himself as Democratic National Committeeman, and chose Ollie James to be chairman of the delegation. Gov. Beckham for the Committee on Resolutions, Senator Blackburn for the Committee on Credentials and Senator McCreary for the Committee on Organization. The delegates decided to vote as a unit for Parker for President and Beckham for Vice President.

ALL THE TIME.—Fresh roasted peanuts all the time at J. E. Craven's.

AT HALF PRICE—Laces and Embroideries at half prices at Harry Simon's.

KILLED BY HIS SON.—James Hern, former policeman and Confederate soldier, was shot in a saloon at Hopkinsville, Monday night by his son, Mack Hern, of Paducah, who had come up to spend the fourth. He lived only 40 minutes. The men had been drinking and had several unfriendly encounters during the day. The trouble grew out of family matters, the elder Hern having divorced Mack's mother and married again. Mack, who is in jail, claims the shooting was done in self-defense. No time has yet been set for the examining trial.

Not So Bad After All.

THE NEWS man on Wednesday made a close inspection of the beams and walls that are to support the tower on the new court house. He found the heavy steel beams now placed in position deflected about 3-16 of an inch. The walls on these beams are plumb and not a sign of a crack anywhere. Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Crawford & Gibson, contractors, is in Cincinnati now getting the larger beams that are to be put on each side of the five now in, which will no doubt make the building stronger and more secure in every way. Work will be resumed on the tower in a few days, and the extra cost of this mistake of Mr. Wilburn's engineer will not reach over \$300. However, this might have been quite serious, if work had not been stopped when it was.

We have not superintended the building of over a dozen large buildings of this kind, but those we have put up, you will find no such steps as Mr. Milburn has for our handsome court house. We suggest that for our older people an elevator be built, or a Ferris wheel, or something that will carry them up to the front door. If you are not good on climbing ladders you will always be compelled to take a day off when you have business in the court house. A tiresome job it will be to climb the steps leading to the front door. You should go over and take a peep at them. It looks to us as if Milburn's scientific mathematician was a little off in his figuring on these steps.

Anyway, the tower business is not so bad after all. The committee is not to blame, Crawford & Gibson are not to blame, Mr. Minter is not to blame, and, as we size matters up, we think it due to Milburn's carelessness and the error of his engineer.

NOTICE.—Dr. Bowen, the optician, will be at A. J. Winters & Co's on July 14, Examination free.

A Handsome Remembrance.

The employees of the K. C. division of the L. & N. R. R. called at the home of Mr. Lewis Hood, in Covington, yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock, and after a few appropriate remarks by one of the committee, presented Mr. Hood with a \$350 watch, chain and charm. It was a token of the high esteem held by the employees for their old Superintendent, who has resigned his position and is to sail for England in a few days. This is something unusual, for it is not often you find railroad men that are so fond of their Superintendent, but we dare say that the gentleman who takes Mr. Hood's place, Mr. W. H. Anderson, will also fill the bill in this regard, that is of being held in the highest esteem and loved by the employees.

LOST.—A Sears Tennis Racket. Return to this office and receive reward.

Tried Under New Law.

Geo. Gay and Ella Gay, a colored couple of Clayville, was, on yesterday, tried before Judge Smith on charge of chicken stealing under the new law, which makes the stealing of fowls valued at more than two dollars a felony. George and Ella had on last Friday night stolen sixteen half-grown turkeys from Mrs. James Fitzgerald, who lives on the Ford property, near town. They used their fishing poles to knock the turkeys from the trees. Mrs. Fitzgerald and daughter caught the woman and, by the assistance of a very large dog, held her captive until an officer arrived. The man was arrested next day. Ella was held to Circuit Court in \$200 bail, and George's trial was passed until Tuesday.

Judge Smith also held Chas. Queeney and Anthony Henderson to Circuit Court in the sum of \$1,000 each. These are the two that broke into Dr. Kenney's office last week.

SEE US.—For the largest and best assortment of Wall Paper—exclusive designs; Baby Buggies, Hammock, Refrigerators, Rugs, etc. See us before buying.

J. T. HINTON.

THE REAL THING—Try a Cherry Cobbler with some big fat cherries at Varden's.

New Officials Here.

Mr. W. O. Chambers, the gentleman who takes W. H. Anderson's place as Master of Trains, has arrived and entered upon the duties of his office. Mr. Chambers is a very agreeable gentleman, a thorough railroad man, having come up from the ranks and his promotion to this position is evidence of his true worth. He is very desirous of securing a five or six room house so he can move his family here from Lebanon Junction.

E. C. Newland, A. Dorsey and Mr. Hildreth, formerly clerks in Superintendent Hood's office at Cincinnati, have been transferred to Superintendent Anderson's office in this city.

ON ICE.—Fresh water-melons on ice at all times.

J. E. CRAVEN.

Will Rebuild At Once.

Mr. Jesse Turney has employed Mr. Geo. Erion, of Carlisle, to superintend the rebuilding of his handsome residence destroyed by fire several nights ago.

Work was begun yesterday and the model will be the same as the house which burned. Mr. Erion superintended the construction of the other and lost all of his carpenter tools in the fire.

John Connelly, the plumber, also lost about \$500 worth of plumbing tools in the fire.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. E. L. Harris is quite ill with fever.

Miss Margaret Ewalt has returned from Dayton, O.

Rev. Dr. Scudder, of Carlisle, is ill with erysipelas of the face.

Miss Carol Buck is visiting Miss Mary Williams, at Lexington.

Mrs. James Taylor is quite sick at her home in Thornton Division.

Mrs. Ed. Taylor, of Newport, is the guest of Mrs. Bruce Miller.

P. I. McCarthy has gone to French Lick Springs for ten days stay.

Howard Fisher, of Shelbyville, Ind., is visiting his uncle, J. T. Pryor.

Miss Clara Vigor, of Columbus, O., is visiting Miss Helena Weeks.

Mrs. Brice Steele entertained the Six-hand Euchre Club yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Geo. Enoch, of Flemingsburg, is guest of her sister, Mrs. C. W. Fothergill.

Sidney and M. Loeb, of Columbus, O., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Wollstein.

Mr. Wm. C. Ferguson and bride have arrived at Georgetown from their bridal tour.

Mrs. Wm. Dudley Powers, of New York, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Bettie L. Howard.

Mrs. Harry Simon leaves Sunday for Atlantic City and New York for a two weeks visit.

J. H. Brown, of the Sportsmen's Review, Cincinnati, has been in the city several days.

Miss Emma Scott will entertain the Married Ladies' Euchre Club on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Minnie Stuart, of New Orleans, is the guest of Misses Sallie Lockhart and Mary Clay.

Miss Mary Joplin, of Mt. Sterling, has been the guest of Mrs. W. T. Brooks for several days.

R. L. Offutt, of the Courier-Journal, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Swift Champ yesterday.

E. B. January was in Covington, yesterday and started his workmen roofing the L. & N. round-house.

Mrs. J. R. McChesney was called to Mercer county by illness of her half-sister, Miss Sallie Coleman.

Mrs. Mary Stivers went to Mt. Sterling Wednesday to attend the funeral of her nephew, Mr. Ben Settles.

James and Robert Leeds, of Richmond, are guests of their little cousins, Misses Janey and Frances Pryor.

Mrs. Amos Turney and daughter, Miss Leslie, have gone to Chicago to be with Mr. Turney for the summer.

Miss Julia Poynter, of Shelbyville, and Miss Cora Butler, of St. Louis, are guests of Miss Annie Bruce McClure.

Mrs. Rudolph Davis has returned from Columbus, O., where she has been visiting Mrs. D. D. Dun, nee Lula Hall.

Mr. and Mr. P. Curl, of Cynthia, were guests of Mrs. Curl's brothers, Dave and J. S. Wilson, Wednesday and Thursday.

Miss Ollie Butler has returned home from an extended visit to Danville, accompanied by her friend, Miss Fox, of that city.

Misses Margaret and Helen Morrison, of Charleston, W. Va., are visiting their grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Butler.

Henry Schwartz is here from Chicago visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Schwartz. He is still an employee of the American Express Company.

Dr. C. H. Bowen, the graduate optician, who visits A. J. Winters & Co. twice a month, was last week elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Kentucky Optical Association which met in Louisville.

Mrs. Evelyn Buck, accompanied by Miss Kate Price, of Winchester, Miss Dottie Peed, of Millersburg, Miss Renaier, of Cynthia, Miss Annie Garth-Tarr and Miss Mollie Ford, of Paris, left yesterday morning for Chautauqua, N.Y.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean of July 3, says: "Dr. John Steel Sweeney, house physician at the Palmer house, will sail for Europe this week to investigate the emergency hospitals of London, Paris and Berlin. On his return in September he will submit a report to the Iroquois Memorial Hospital association."

Misses Margaret and Helen Morrison, of Charleston, W. Va., are visiting their grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Butler.

Henry Schwartz is here from Chicago visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Schwartz. He is still an employee of the American Express Company.

Dr. C. H. Bowen, the graduate optician, who visits A. J. Winters & Co. twice a month, was last week elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Kentucky Optical Association which met in Louisville.

Mrs. Evelyn Buck, accompanied by Miss Kate Price, of Winchester, Miss Dottie Peed, of Millersburg, Miss Renaier, of Cynthia, Miss Annie Garth-Tarr and Miss Mollie Ford, of Paris, left yesterday morning for Chautauqua, N.Y.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean of July 3, says: "Dr. John Steel Sweeney, house physician at the Palmer house, will sail for Europe this week to investigate the emergency hospitals of London, Paris and Berlin. On his return in September he will submit a report to the Iroquois Memorial Hospital association."

Misses Margaret and Helen Morrison, of Charleston, W. Va., are visiting their grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Butler.

Henry Schwartz is here from Chicago visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Schwartz. He is still an employee of the American Express Company.

Dr. C. H. Bowen, the graduate optician, who visits A. J. Winters & Co. twice a month, was last week elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Kentucky Optical Association which met in Louisville.

Misses Margaret and Helen Morrison, of Charleston, W. Va., are visiting their grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Butler.

Henry Schwartz is here from Chicago visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Schwartz. He is still an employee of the American Express Company.

Dr. C. H. Bowen, the graduate optician, who visits A. J. Winters & Co. twice a month, was last week elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Kentucky Optical Association which met in Louisville.

Misses Margaret and Helen Morrison, of Charleston, W. Va., are visiting their grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Butler.

Henry Schwartz is here from Chicago visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Schwartz. He is still an employee of the American Express Company.

Seasonable Goods!

At Exceedingly Low Prices at

Frank & Co.'s.

75 PIECES LAWNS, REGULAR PRICE 15c YARD,

Now Only 10c a Yard.

These are new style Lawns, mostly small figures, and suitable for Shirt Waist Suits and Children's Dresses.

Prices 25c to 35c a Yard.

for regular 35c to 50c values.

Lace Lisle Hose

35c a Pair

for a regular 50c quality. The supply is limited and no more to be had.

Ribbons.

Our stock of ribbons is not to be equaled as to regards quality and price. Quality the best and prices the lowest. 10-yard Spool Baby Ribbon, all colors,

10c a Spool.

NEWEST STYLES IN SEPARATE SKIRTS ARE BEING RECEIVED DAILY.

ALL SIZES.

Lace Curtains.

Special offer of 20 per cent. off on all Curtains.

Belts • Collars • Ties

Sole Agents in Paris for American Lady and W. C. Corsets.

FRANK & CO.,

PARIS, KY.

An Unnamed Grave

By MRS. GEORGE E. PICKETT

Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.

A lonely grave down in the southwest corner was heaped over with red roses and white lilies that rose in a glowing, fragrant, rapturous mass of concentrated fire and snow.

The girl who bent over it to place one last white blossom on the glorious pile seemed afar from the world by her rapt devotion to the lone grave. Her fingers hovered in tender curves over the flower through which she conveyed her last farewell to the unknown dead as if unwilling to part from so fair a blossom even in response to the call of a sad and sacred duty.

Though a rift in the parted branches of the evergreens that surrounded the grave she could see the throng of people bending over the mounds that dotted the hillside. The hedge of greenery seemed to set her apart from them. Hers was a little world wherein she and the dead man dwelt alone. She had never seen the soldier who had gone to rest from the battle under the green-sodded mound encircled by the arbor vitae, yet she could not remember a time when she had not put flowers each year over the unknown dead.

Through her childhood she had come with her mother, who had saved the most beautiful roses and lilies in the garden to deck that grave when flower day should come. Now she came alone, more as a memorial to her lost and gone mother than in any fancied remembrance of the dead soldier. Every 30th of May they had thus decked his grave, though when Elsie could just remember there had been no public celebration of the day.

"It is the day he died," said her mother once when she had gloried in the beauty of the May that was dying in supernatural light.

"He was killed in battle?" she had asked looking back at the grave where a glint of sunlight drifting through the trees fell across the rose and snow piled above it. There was an instant's pause and then the reply softly spoken:

"Yes, the hardest battle man ever fought."

That was years ago and now the whole nation had chosen the day of this man's death as the time for remembering with outward observance the heroic dead.

In sacred memory of a soldier of the south, was the inscription on the marble slab at the head. Nothing to show to what southern hearts he had been dear in the olden days of fire and storm, nor what had been his rank in that devoted army that had sealed its faith with the blood red seal, "A soldier of the south" was all that she had ever known of him, and the fact that he had been dear to her mother, as shown by her memory of him when the day of flowers came.

There were other soldiers of the south sleeping on that hillside at peace with the soldiers of the north who shared their spacious grounds. Rosemont had been near the line in war days and they who wore the gray and they who wore the blue had come back to their home to the beat of muffled drums and gone to rest side by side, with never a vestige of battle rage burning in their still hearts.

Those other graves were abloom with many flowers, but none were snowy with the gleam of lilies and ablaze with the crimson fire of roses as was that secluded place where the nameless headstone marked the grave of one unknown to the world.

"Why is not his name there?" she had asked her mother on the first day she could remember in her childhood when she had stood beside the mound and put a glowing red rose at its head with a little hand that was hidden by the great crimson blossom.

"I think he would have wished it so," was the reply in a low tone that left no room for further questioning. She had never heard that name, but she knew it had been graven in a tender and sacred place in her mother's heart and the inscription on the stone was as a beautiful and wonderful name to her.

As she went out by the pathway through the circle of green young men, meeting her, took off his hat and bowed, the sun striking gold sparkles from his hair as he bent his uncovered head before her. A soft color swept over her face as she returned his greeting. They walked together between long lines of mounds with little stones at their heads each with a name that belonged to the village records and had a distinctive place in the village heart. Thus they went silently until they came to a monument that far overtopped all the other stones in those consecrated grounds. A man to whose memory it had been erected did not lie under its shining white shaft. He was buried in a far-famed field of the dead where the nation's most honored sons lay at rest.

They looked at the marble shaft with its head lifted high against the golden light. The name it bore was of one who belonged to the world and to history. He seemed far away in some lofty region from which he sent no individual appeal to their hearts. They could talk in the shadow of that pile of marble. Besides the graves of the village dead wherein the glory of the world never shone they must stand in awe and loving silence.

Alan Goldwin looked from the cold white marble to the girl at his side.

"My quest among the graves has a sad object," he said. "My father is buried somewhere, I know not where, in an unknown grave. He used to live here when he was a youth. He went to a southern state and when the war began he enlisted in Lee's army."

"He was killed in battle?"
"No, not in battle. He lies in what the world might call a dishonored grave, but it is not dishonored, for it covers as noble a heart as ever beat. He was shot by order of his commanding officer, but I know he was never guilty of any wrong."

She looked up at him with eyes shining with tears.

"I am sure of that," she said. He turned insistent eyes toward her and his voice was low and tense with feeling.

"You know why I tell you this?" Yes, she knew. It was like that frank honor that looked out from his eyes to tell her whatever there might be in his history that would seem closed.

"The camp was attacked immediately after and it was all the living could do to save themselves. The dead were left to bury their dead."

They stood for a long time in silence with their eyes fixed on the marble shaft that bore the name great before the world. But they did not see the monument or the name. They only saw a lonely grave somewhere with no shaft to mark its place and no name to show whose loved one had been glorified with the chrisom of death.

Alone in her room that afternoon Elsie remembered what day it was for her.

"My birthday," she said. "I am 29 and the war has been over 20 years. To-day I was to know the story of the unnamed grave."

She opened her trunk and took from it a silver casket, which she unlocked with a gold key. In it was a folded manuscript that she held a moment reverently in her hands. Her mother's hands were the last to touch it, and when she put it away in the casket to be read on that twentieth birthday. At last she opened it and read:

"When my child is 20 I want her to know the sad story of Alan Goldwin. I am writing it down that she may read it for herself should I not be here to tell it."

"I suppose a girl never knows why she prefers one man to another; that is, if she really loves him. Almost anyone might say that Alan was finer than Will Melwood and better adapted to win the admiration and confidence of a girl. But admiration and confidence, important as they are, are not exactly love. Alan remained my friend, but soon after my marriage he went south and a few years later I heard that he was married."

"When the war began our people were about equally divided in sentiment between north and south. Will joined the union army. In a skirmish one day he was taken prisoner and confined in a tent to await transportation to Libby prison next day. As night fell a sense of loneliness enveloped him in darkness. He had expected to be killed in battle and was prepared to die for his flag as is a soldier's duty. A dash out to the field, a hand-to-hand struggle, a deadly ball or a thrust of a sword, sudden darkness—that was a soldier's death.

"Through an opening in the tent he looked out into the moonlit night. Against the whiteness he could see a dark form passing to and fro in front of his tent. In his isolation there was companionship even in the measured tread and dark shadow of the sentinel whose duty it was to see that he did not escape from his prison.

"Suddenly the door opened and the sentinel stood before the prisoner, who turned toward him, wondering why he had come. Was he to start to-night on that long journey to the tomb?"

"Will Melwood, don't you know me?"

"Alan Goldwin!"

"For a moment they stood silent with clasped hands. Then Alan unwrapped a parcel he carried under his arm and displayed a ragged, discolored suit of brown clothes.

"What are you going to do with me?"

"I am going to save you for—her." He led Will from the tent to a little pathway through a clump of trees.

"Go down this way and you are safe."

"But you—what will happen to you?"

"Nothing. Remember only that you are going to her."

"He turned back and Will went down the path and was picked up the next morning by a detachment of his own regiment and taken by a circuitous route unknown to him back to the camp from which he had escaped. The Confederates, outnumbered, retreated, leaving a dead man lying near the tent where Will had been confined the night before. Bending over him Will recognized the face of Alan Goldwin.

"We have killed my best friend!"

"No, you neber," said a negro, who come up from the little belt of trees, evidently a camp follower of neutral sentiments. "I wuz yeh w'en he wuz shut by his own kunnel's order 'kaze he helped a pris'ner ter 'scape."

"Will got permission to send his dead friend to his old home and on his grave the most beautiful lilies and roses from our garden have spent their sweetness on the anniversary of his death."

Elsie walked to the window and looked out through a mist of tears that dimmed the golden wine of the sun that was poured in a radiant flood over the world.

Alan Goldwin! That was the name of the young man whose quest was among graves—the man who would not say in words what his eyes had told her. She saw him coming down the lane toward her little gate. She went to meet him, holding out her hands.

"I will show you where he lies," she said, looking up with shining eyes. He followed her, not comprehending her meaning; knowing only that the warmth of the sunlight and the bloom of the May roses had entered his heart.

THE EASY SPRINKLER.



"To change the direction you turn this pivoted arm—"

"Or—at an obtuse angle—"

"You can swing it to the rear—"

"Or—straight-up!"—Chicago Daily News.

STRENGTH OF CHINA'S ARMY

Since Its Reorganization by Foreigners Has Become Somewhat Formidable.

Chinese neutrality is something that lies beyond the dictum of the emperor of China, and the recent attack upon the Russian administrative force near Port Adams—the Chinese being led by no lesser authority than the governor of Fuchau—is ample proof of the temper of the Celestials near the borderland of the present struggle. Just how long imperial influence may be able to hold the Chinese authorities and their retinues in check is a matter for grave speculation. Once the Chinese are carried off their feet by joy over Japanese victories, Russia's problem will be a sorely vexing one, indeed, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

The Chinese army, per se, is properly that force, nominally of 300,000 men, descendants of the Manchu conquerors and their allies, officially termed the Eight Banners. The force is commonly maintained on a footing of about 100,000, and 40 per cent. of these are kept in northern China and near the court of Peking. The national army, called also the Green Flags, or the Flye Camps, is an independent organization or series of organizations. It is divided into 18 corps, one for each province, under the governor or governor general. The nominal strength of this force is nearly 700,000, and of these the most important contingent is the Tientsin army corps, which, under Gen. Ma, has been made a thoroughly efficient fighting force.

It is not worth while considering the Chinese army from the viewpoint of a national organization; but, measured by the work accomplished in some of the provinces, notably under Viceroys Yuan-Shi-Khai and Tcheng-Tchi-Tong, not to mention the European drilled forces at Peking, Tientsin, Nankin, Fuchau, Shantung and the two Kiangs, the viceroys and governors of these districts possess the nucleus of a very promising military organization, and since 1900 a great deal of work has been done in the direction of equipping and training these troops.

Gen. Frey states that the Chinese special military schools are capable of furnishing a sufficient number of subaltern officers and, as is well known, military instruction at these institutions has been under European and Japanese guidance. Somewhat dazzled by the brilliant performance of the Japanese expeditionary force of 1900, the Chinese have naturally turned to that allied people to aid them in the military rehabilitation, and so thoroughly has this work been going on that the Russians, not unreasonably, object at the outbreak of the recent conflict. The leaven, however, is there, and the Japanese have only to wait its action. In 1902 there were no fewer than 30 young Chinese attached to the Japanese military schools and, at the same time there were 500 students working at the university in Tokio. The next year the number was increased, and the Japanese, with very good reason, treated these Chinese students with every mark of regard and especial attention. These men upon their return to China have spread the word of approval for everything Japanese and have awakened the keenest sort of interest in military matters.

Highest German Judiciary.

The highest judicial authority of the German empire is vested in the Reichsgericht, a federal supreme court established pursuant to the law of April 11, 1877, as one of the institutions resulting from the creation of the new empire. This important court is not located at the national capital, but in the city of Leipzig, Saxony, where it is housed in a magnificent building of its own, completed about the year 1895. Besides the requisite number of court-rooms, judges' chambers, consultation-rooms, libraries, offices of states' attorneys, marshal, clerks and attendants, the edifice also contains living rooms, a dining-room and a banquet hall, as is so frequently the case in modern European public buildings.

Moderacy.

"Zeb," said the colored man's employer, "I'm afraid you are getting a little lazy."

"No, suh," was the earnest reply. "I isn't lazy. I kin do as much work as any two o' dese other men, but I's tryin' to keep fum showin' off"—Washington Star.

A Different Thing.

"I didn't suppose that Cupid could move a stony-hearted man like Jones."

"Cupid has nothing to do with it. Cupidity is what moved him."—Detroit Free Press.

Modesty.

Lena—I'm getting tired refusing Jack.

Maude—I think myself an engagement would rest you.—Town Topics.

Corn as Coin.

In some of the most remote parts of Norway corn is still used as a substitute for coin.

LOCATING THE GAS STOVE.

Some Suggestions Which Will Meet with the Approval of the Housekeeper.

In choosing the location for the gas range it is most desirable to select a place near enough to the chimney of the kitchen to allow it to be connected with the flue, yet not near windows or in the direct line of strong drafts, and at a sufficient distance from the sink to avoid spattering water. Even in large kitchens of private residences, says Katherine Swan, in Good Housekeeping, it is often impossible to find any place that answers all these requirements. It is quite true women understood something of the results of a flue on a gas range. In gas stove construction the same jackets are fitted with open or solid tops for use either in manufactured or natural gas regions. In the latter case the flue connection is imperative. With manufactured gas it is not necessary if the stove is used intelligently and is kept clean. With servants in a house prudent use of gas is extremely rare, and a flue is therefore desirable.

If there is a strong draft on the chimney and the flue contains no damper, there is, in the case of stoves constructed after some methods, a decided loss of heat. This entails the burning of a greater number of cubic feet of gas to secure and maintain any desired temperature. A damper is therefore essential. In many locations, on hillsides or exposed or elevated localities, if the chimney, whether that of a detached house or apartment, has only a slab over its top, instead of a revolving jack, there is almost invariably a back draft. If the gas range is connected with the chimney, the wind blows back into the lower oven, and if the flames are turned low puts them out. If the tops are going, results soon follow. Hence a damper is essential also for use in windy weather. If there is a damper, be sure you understand how it works before the stove man who puts it in leaves the premises.

If there is no flue connection, either from choice or necessity, do not under any consideration entirely cover up the outlet on the stove to "save the heat." In order to keep a gas stove going properly, in order to have clean combustion and a perfect circulation of heat in the stove, it is necessary to have some system of ventilation. That outlet either on the back or top of the stove is the outlet end of the whole thing. It may be partly closed sometimes, especially if the lower oven door is of openwork design. But if tightly closed too many disagreeable things happen to mention.

Other expenses are not so easily escaped. More or less elaborate engraved invitations which graduating classes in many cases send out to their friends are expensive, and it is a lucky poor graduate whose class is large enough to fetch down his individual share of this expense to a minimum.

It is the same with the class photograph. If, however, there is a general exchange of individual photographs, the expense of this item may be formidable to the poor graduate.

All over the East side photographers offer special terms to graduating classes, and the show frames of East side photographers are full at this season of capped and gowned young persons singly and in class groups.

Class suppers, or banquets, as the new graduates delight to call these affairs, are usually of moderate cost; but a few of the poorer graduates usually absent themselves upon these occasions in order to avoid an expenditure which they can ill afford. The class ball, which is common in the rural colleges and is usually given to the graduating class by the juniors, is unusual in New York.

There are, however, at the graduating season other social demands which involve considerable expense. These, if ever, the young graduate tips the servants of the institution, if it happens to have servants.

The graduate who seeks to escape an ordinary expense of the season, but commits no extravagance, is hardly likely to spend less than \$35 or \$40, and may easily expend twice as much. The poor scholar who avoids every expense that can be avoided will hardly spend less than \$15 or \$20.

All expenses that fall upon every member of a class are kept within reasonable limits, for there are few classes, save in fashionable schools, some members of which are not too poor to be called upon for extravagant outlay.

The special expenses of the few wealthy graduates may, however, run to a very large sum, and only a whole-some public opinion keeps such expenditures within reasonable bounds.

Theophilus Helladiensis.

Pius X. is not likely to be known in history as "Theophilus Helladiensis," yet he is duly qualified to bear that high-sounding appellation, and it is actually inscribed on the bronze bust of him which has recently been exhibited in the gallery of modern art in Rome; for his holiness is a member of the Roman Arcadia, and had this title conferred on him almost immediately after his election.—Tablet.

Bug Good Roads Bill.

The largest appropriation for good roads was that made at the last session of the New York legislature. It was a million and a half.

Strenuous.

Lena—I'm getting tired refusing Jack.

Maude—I think myself an engagement would rest you.—Town Topics.

Corn as Coin.

In some of the most remote parts of Norway corn is still used as a substitute for coin.

Sweet Simplicity.

The Assault on Port Arthur of Ten Years Ago

A Description of It Should Be Interesting and Instructive at the Present Time.

THE similarity of the present Japanese plan of campaign to the lines of advance in the Chinese war has been so remarkable that an account of assault on Port Arthur in autumn of 1894 is sure to be instructive. It was on October 25 that Count Oyama's force commenced to land at Pitsuwo, 25,000 in all, with field artillery and siege guns. Within a fortnight Kinchu and Dalny were in Japanese hands, and on the 18th of November the invading army was on the highway to Port Arthur.

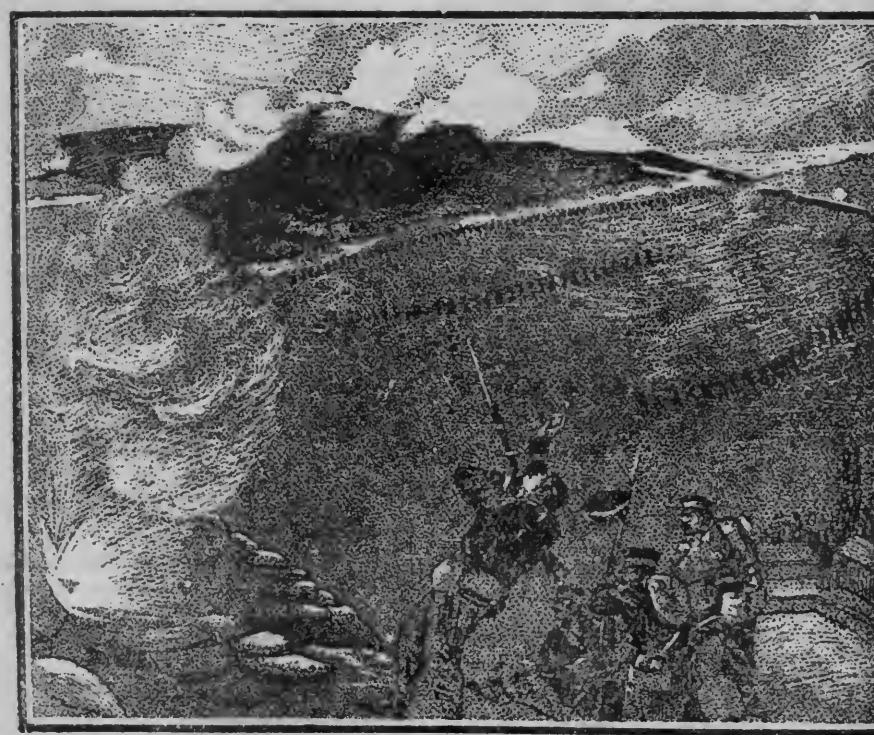
This highway is commanded by two main forts, Etseshan and Sungshushan, and of these Etseshan has always been recognized by military authorities as the key to the stronghold. On November 21st at two a. m. the assault formed up for the final march from the camp at Tuchengtau, each man carrying only knapsack and rifle, with their ammunition.

The night was clear and the moon shone with a placid, silvery radiance. There was not a breath of wind; all was silent. But as the day broke the field and siege guns burst into flame, and with their thunderous cannonade roused the enemy from their sleep. The van of the Third infantry regiment, under Maj.

was ordered to advance to the assault. Soon as the order was given the Second regiment rushed into the town, shooting down all opposition and engaging in a hand-to-hand encounter. Veering around the men then stormed the forts on Hwangkienshan. These were one and all occupied shortly after four p. m. The Mixed brigade in the meanwhile carried Laolaitse by assault.

At this moment the strains of military music were heard coming from the parade and drill ground of one of the Chinese army divisions inside the town. This was soon recognized as the music of the band belonging to the staff of the second army. They were playing the grandly impressive national anthem of Japan; Kimigayo. As the triumphant music echoed over the hard-fought field, the Japanese troops gave vent to their loyal enthusiasm in cheer upon cheer. With regard to the forts west of Hwangkienshan, the attack was now suspended, the short autumn day being at an end.

The First division went into bivouac just north of the town of Port Arthur, while the mixed brigade took up a position on the left. The next day the Japanese troops advanced to attack the remaining forts, but found them deserted. The Chinese had decamped to the last man. More than 20 of the great forts on



ATTACK ON ETSESHAN, KEY TO THE STRONGHOLD OF PORT ARTHUR.

Gen. Nishi, suddenly made its appearance to the northwest of the wester fort on Etseshan. Mountain artillery, siege guns and field guns—40 cannon in all—began pouring a continuous stream of iron into the three devoted forts on this hill—Chair Hill, for that is the designation of Etseshan. The Chinese defended themselves stoutly.

The forts on Sungshushan, as well as the coast forts, replied to the Japanese attack with reverberating volleys from their large guns. It seemed as if the tremendous uproar would rend the very heavens. The shells from the various forts, moreover, inflicted much damage on the besiegers, while every shot from the Japanese side told. After what seemed about an hour the Chinese fire slackened, and then ceased altogether. The Third regiment, who had continued to advance while the attack was going on, then scaled the hill from the right side and rushed with wild cheers on towards the forts, which they carried at the bayonet's-point. At 7:30 a. m. the First battalion reached the left flank of the second fort, and carried the place by storm. Shortly afterwards the Second and Third battalions followed the road taken by the First. While this was being done the forts on Pelyushan and Sungshushan kept up an incessant fire



VICTORIOUS ENTRY OF THE JAPS INTO PORT ARTHUR, 1894.

on the advancing Japanese. But after the fall of the third fort, the first and second were easily taken.

After the land forts had been successively captured, an attack was made on the coast forts, the highest of which were those on Hwangkienshan. These contained cannon of very heavy calibre, easily turned in any direction, whose range included not only the inland forts, but even those in the place occupied by the Japanese artillery.

There was one gun in particular which had greatly annoyed the besiegers at long range, throwing shells in the direction of the Etseshan, Erh lungshan and Sungshushan forts. It was thus absolutely necessary to attack this high fort first of all, and in order to carry out this plan the Second regiment, which had been left to guard the field guns,

The Rose Cross of Tibet.

Any of the British officers now on the road to Lhasa who may happen to be freemasons have, perhaps, just an outside chance of solving an interesting question. For there are those who believe that the high Rosicrucian adepts, having emigrated to the east about the beginning of the seventeenth century, still inhabit the Tibetan plateau to-day, and some of the mysteries of freemasonry have been supposed to have been acquired from the Rosicrucians. If they ever existed, the Rosicrucians were a secret society possessing the art of turning baser metals into gold, and vowed themselves to gratuitous healing of the sick. Sceptics, however, maintain that there never was such a society, but that it was invented as a ponderous joke by a learned seventeenth century treatise writer.—London Chronicle.

"Just Folks."

"My boy," said a Texas man to his son, who was starting out for an eastern city, "let me tell you something which may be of help to you." His advice was homely, but good. "You get up there and you'll see a heap of people who have got more money than you have—a heap of people who have got more brains than you have, and more success. Some of them may even be better-looking than you are. Don't you worry about that, and don't you be scared of anybody. Whenever you meet a man who allows he's your superior, you just look at him and say to yourself: 'After all, you're just folks.' You want to remember for yourself, too, that you're just folks. After you have lived as long as I have, and have knocked round the world, you'll learn that that's all anyone of us is—just folks."—Forest and Stream.

A Definition.

At one of the registration places in his state Congressman Bankhead, of Alabama, stood listening to officials testing a colored man's qualifications for exercising the right of suffrage. The negro was unusually intelligent and one of the officials said quietly to the congressman: "That's a very smart darky. He has answered every question correctly."

"Ask him to explain a writ of certiorari," suggested the congressman.

This was done and the negro, after scratching his head, said: "Deed, boss, I guess you done got me. I dunno what dat is 'less it's somethin' to keep a nigger from votin'."

A Spoiled Cook.

Mr. Grumps—You'll have to discharge that cook.

Mrs. Grumps—You liked her at first.

Mr. Grumps—Yes, but she's getting into your way of cooking.—N.Y. Weekly.

COFFEE MAKING IN FRANCE.

Simple Process Which Produces an Excellent Breakfast or Dinner Beverage.

Coffee should be ground as needed. If ground too long in advance it dries and loses both strength and flavor.

Roasted coffee must be kept in a dry and rather warm place, covered tightly in a tin box, or better still, in an earthen jar. It is easily injured by cold and dampness. Coffee is not made in France by the boiling process, says Mrs. Will H. Low, in Woman's Home Companion. The ground coffee is put into a filter and boiling water poured slowly through it; in this way its full-flavor is drawn out, without the acidity so often noticeable in boiled coffee.

A French coffee-pot is the simplest thing in the world, and if the directions given below are followed, anybody can make good coffee. The pot is in two parts, the lower portion receiving the liquid after it has filtered through the grounds in the top. It is most important that the water should be boiling.

One tablespoonful of ground coffee is allowed for each cup, although if more than four cups are made, less is needed in proportion. For instance, for five cups four large tablespoonsfuls of coffee will be sufficient; for six cups five tablespoonsfuls, and for eight cups six tablespoonsfuls would make very strong coffee. On the other hand, if but one cup is desired, two tablespoonsfuls of coffee would be required. Water filtering too quickly through such a small quantity of coffee as one tablespoonful would not carry with it sufficient strength and flavor. It is also necessary to have different-sized pots for the different quantities of coffee to be made.

Before placing the ground coffee in the filter, heat the two parts of the pot with boiling water, thus preventing the chill which would ensue without this precaution during the process of percolation.

Measure as many cupfuls of water as you need cupfuls of coffee, and one or two over, according to the quantity made, the grounds absorbing at least one cupful of liquid in four. When the water is in full ebullition pour it slowly over the grounds in the filter through the small strainer on top. Keep the water boiling during the whole process by replacing it over the fire whenever you have to wait for the subsidence of the bubbles which rise to the top. When the water has filtered through, the upper part of the pot can be removed, and the cover adjusted on the lower portion, in which the coffee may be served.

INWARD PAIN OF A KING.

Realistic Vision of Magnificent Majesty with a Gnawing in the Midst.

No monarch seemed more fitted to grace a throne than he. He looked every inch a king. Some thought he felt it, relates the New York Sun. His beautiful queen stood at his side, radiantly happy. Precious jewels sparkled at her throat, and she, too, seemed content with all the world. The palace beamed with a myriad of lights. The court band played the sweetest music. He listened, but it could not satisfy that gnawing feeling in his stomach. Would that the ceremonies were over!

They entered the banquet hall. How appetizing the meal looked! He did not wait for grace, but began selecting the dish nearest him. But he cast it aside with a yawn. Then tried another, with the same result. What cruel mockery was this? Why was king thus tormented? There was no chance yet of appeasing his appetite. He must wait. The ceremonies would soon be over.

The hours droned slowly, but, like the last chapter in the book, the end came at last. All the guests had departed. The lights turned low. The music still played, but very softly. The queen left him. And the curtain fell amid applause.

With his kingly robes still on him he sought the manager of the show, who was just sliding out of the stage door, and wanted to know if the ghost had walked.

"No," said the manager, politely, "and," he continued, "if business does not get better it never will walk."

"I've got to eat, you know, Mr. One-night-stand, and I won't be bluffed," the player said, in his kingliest manner. The gnawing in his stomach was dreadful.

"I want some money," he said.

"How much?" asked the manager.

"The price of a square meal."

"We must not let him starve," rummaged the manager. "To-morrow night is Saturday, and who knows? That may yet pull us out of the hole."

So he tossed his majesty half a dollar and departed.

Where good food for little money is sold the actor man went. The night wore on. It was soon early morning. Actors from other companies joined him and he was invited to have something. He did and soon became happy. They bade him good night and left him fast asleep, dreaming that once more he was a king.

"How much?" asked the manager.

"The price of a square meal."

"We must not let him starve," rummaged the manager. "To-morrow night is Saturday, and who knows? That may yet pull us out of the hole."

So he tossed his majesty half a dollar and departed.

Where good food for little money is sold the actor man went. The night wore on. It was soon early morning. Actors from other companies joined him and he was invited to have something. He did and soon became happy. They bade him good night and left him fast asleep, dreaming that once more he was a king.

"How much?" asked the manager.

"The price of a square meal."

"We must not let him starve," rummaged the manager. "To-morrow night is Saturday, and who knows? That may yet pull us out of the hole."

So he tossed his majesty half a dollar and departed.

Where good food for little money is sold the actor man went. The night wore on. It was soon early morning. Actors from other companies joined him and he was invited to have something. He did and soon became happy. They bade him good night and left him fast asleep, dreaming that once more he was a king.

"How much?" asked the manager.

"The price of a square meal."

"We must not let him starve," rummaged the manager. "To-morrow night is Saturday, and who knows? That may yet pull us out of the hole."

So he tossed his majesty half a dollar and departed.

Where good food for little money is sold the actor man went. The night wore on. It was soon early morning. Actors from other companies joined him and he was invited to have something. He did and soon became happy. They bade him good night and left him fast asleep, dreaming that once more he was a king.

"How much?" asked the manager.

"The price of a square meal."

"We must not let him starve," rummaged the manager. "To-morrow night is Saturday, and who knows? That may yet pull us out of the hole."

So he tossed his majesty half a dollar and departed.

Where good food for little money is sold the actor man went. The night wore on. It was soon early morning. Actors from other companies joined him and he was invited to have something. He did and soon became happy. They bade him good night and left him fast asleep, dreaming that once more he was a king.

"How much?" asked the manager.

"The price of a square meal."

"We must not let him starve," rummaged the manager. "To-morrow night is Saturday, and who knows? That may yet pull us out of the hole."

So he tossed his majesty half a dollar and departed.

Where good food for little money is sold the actor man went. The night wore on. It was soon early morning. Actors from other companies joined him and he was invited to have something. He did and soon became happy. They bade him good night and left him fast asleep, dreaming that once more he was a king.

"How much?" asked the manager.

"The price of a square meal."

"We must not let him starve," rummaged the manager. "To-morrow night is Saturday, and who knows? That may yet pull us out of the hole."

So he tossed his majesty half a dollar and departed.

Where good food for little money is sold the actor man went. The night wore on. It was soon early morning. Actors from other companies joined him and he was invited to have something. He did and soon became happy. They bade him good night and left him fast asleep, dreaming that once more he was a king.

"How much?" asked the manager.

"The price of a square meal."

"We must not let him starve," rummaged the manager. "To-morrow night is Saturday, and who knows? That may yet pull us out of the hole."

So he tossed his majesty half a dollar and departed.

Where good food for little money is sold the actor man went. The night wore on. It was soon early morning. Actors from other companies joined him and he was invited to have something. He did and soon became happy. They bade him good night and left him fast asleep, dreaming that once more he was a king.

"How much?" asked the manager.

"The price of a square meal."

"We must not let him starve," rummaged the manager. "To-morrow night is Saturday, and who knows? That may yet pull us out of the hole."

So he tossed his majesty half a dollar and departed.

Where good food for little money is sold the actor man went. The night wore on. It was soon early morning. Actors from other companies joined him and he was invited to have something. He did and soon became happy. They bade him good night and left him fast asleep, dreaming that once more he was a king.

"How much?" asked the manager.

"The price of a square meal."

"We must not let him starve," rummaged the manager. "To-morrow night is Saturday, and who knows? That may yet pull us out of the hole."

So he tossed his majesty half a dollar and departed.

Where good food for little money is sold the actor man went. The night wore on. It was soon early morning. Actors from other companies joined him and he was invited to have something. He did and soon became happy. They bade him good night and left him fast asleep, dreaming that once more he was a king.

"How much?" asked the manager.

"The price of a square meal."

"We must not let him starve," rummaged the manager. "To-morrow night is Saturday, and who knows? That may yet pull us out of the hole."

So he tossed his majesty half a dollar and departed.

Where good food for little money is sold the actor man went. The night wore on. It was soon early morning. Actors from other companies joined him and he was invited to have something. He did and soon became happy. They bade him good night and left him fast asleep, dreaming that once more he was a king.

"How much?" asked the manager.

"The price of a square meal."

"We must not let him starve," rummaged the manager. "To-morrow night is Saturday, and who knows? That may yet pull us out of the hole."

So he tossed his majesty half a dollar and departed.

Where good food for little money is sold the actor man went. The night wore on. It was soon early morning. Actors from other companies joined him and he was invited to have something. He did and soon became happy. They bade him good night and left him fast asleep, dreaming that once more he was a king.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Annual Convention of Bourbon County Sunday-Schools, to be held at Millersburg, July 14, 1904:

PROGRAM.

9:30—Round Table.—The Vital Problems in Sunday-School Management and Teaching—Gebauer.

10:00—Devotional Service—E. H. Rutherford.

10:20—Address—Manhood's Morning Careg Morgan.

10:40—Conference—Teacher Training Led by State Worker.

1. Needed Qualifications for Successful Teaching—Leader.

2. How These May Be Acquired Through

(1) Teachers' Meeting, by A. D. Tadlock.

(2) Training Courses, by W. S. Willis.

(3) Reading Courses, by Leader.

(4) Other Sources, by Audience.

(5) Address to Sunday-School Pupils, by Leader.

10:40—Appointment of Committees. Report of County Officers.

12:00—Noon Intermission.

1:00—Conference of Primary Workers. Conference of County and District Workers with State Worker and Others.

1:30—Song and Prayer Service—H. R. Laird

1:45—Address—Bringing in the Sheaves—B. C. Horton.

2:10—Address—Our State Work—State Worker.

2:40—Offering.

3:00—Report of District Officers.

3:15—Round Table—Sunday-School Management and Teaching—Prof. C. O. Fisher.

We appeal to the ministers, superintendents, officers, teachers and Sunday-school workers throughout the county to make this convention a great success.

Every Sunday-school in the county ought to be represented by one or two delegates.

For County and State work every school ought to make a liberal contribution.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

ESTIMATE FURNISHED.—Ask me for an estimate to paint your house with Enamel House Paint. CHAS. COOLEY, 541 and 516 Main Street.

CHOKING CATARRH CURED

Your Money Back if Hyomei Does Not Cure You.

Use Hyomei and be cured of catarrh; it is what all who have tried it for that disease say to their friends.

It is the easiest thing in the world to stop catarrh at its beginning if you use Hyomei. Just breathe the health-giving, balsamic air for a few minutes and your catarrh will be cured.

In this city and neighboring towns, there are hundreds who can testify to the remarkable powers of Hyomei to cure catarrh. Many of the staunchest friends of this remedy to-day began its use with little hope that they would be cured, but as Clarke & Co. offered to refund the money if it did not cure, they decided to try it on that plan, and were soon restored to health.

COALS.—We handle the best of Jellico, Kentucky and Blue Gem coals.

STUART & WOODFORD.

SAY!—Talk to T. Porter Smith about the insurance. (13av-tf)

Wonderful Nerve.

Is displayed by many a man enduring pains or accidental cuts, wounds, burns, scalds, sore feet or stiff joints. But there's no need for it. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and cure the trouble. It's the best salve on earth for piles, too. 25c, at Oberdorfer's, the druggist.

FOR RENT.

Office of the late Dr. Wash Fithian on pleasant street is for rent. Apply to C. N. FITHIAN. Also 1 large Hall's Safe for sale cheap.

L. & N. RATES.

Irvine, Ky., and return (for Estill Springs) \$3.50 round trip. Tickets sold daily until Sept. 30. Good returning until Oct. 31. Leave Paris 11:10 a. m. arrive Irvine 3 p. m., making good connection Richmond.

Torrent, Ky., (via Winchester) and return \$3.40 round trip. Tickets sold daily until Sept. 30. Good returning until Oct. 31.

Summer tourist rates to all important points sold daily.

World's Fair rates, routes, etc., can be obtained upon application to Agent or Ticket Agent, at Paris, Ky. Tickets are on sale daily.

Chautauqua, N. Y., and return at the low rate of \$13.65. Tickets sold July 7, good returning Aug. 9. Also July 28, good until Aug. 30, 1904. Season tickets sold daily \$19.20. Limit Oct. 31, 1904.

Cincinnati, O., and return at \$2.60 round trip July 16, 17 and morning trains July 18; return limit Aug. 4, and can be extended to Aug. 25. Account Grand Lodge Elks.

Drennon Springs, Ky., and return at \$5.65, tickets sold daily. Limit Oct. 31, 1904, via Lexington and Eminence, Ky.

Hot Springs, Ark., and return at \$21.95 round trip. Tickets sold each Wednesday and Saturday in June, July, August and September. Limited to 60 days from date of sale.

Fourth of July rates to all points on L. & N. R. R. and on N. C. & St. L. Ry. at one and one-third (1 1/3) fare round trip, July 2, 3 and 4; return limit July 8.

San Francisco, Cal., and return at the low rate of \$56.50 for round trip. Tickets sold Aug. 15 to Sept. 9, inclusive. Return limit Oct. 23, 1904. Tickets can be sold to go one route and return another, or same route both ways at same rate. Account Knights Templar Conclave and Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

Knoxville, Tenn., and return \$6.31, June 24, 27, 28, July 2, 5, 11, 12, 18 and 25. Return limit 15 days from date of sale, but can be extended to Sept. 30, 1904.

W. & W.'s Fair rates to St. Louis, Mo., and return: Every Tuesday and Thursday in June, limit 7 days, \$17.00. Fifteen day limit (on sale daily) \$12.40; Sixty day limit (on sale daily) \$18.85; Season ticket on sale daily \$16.65.

We will be glad to have you call on or write us for further information.

Cincinnati, O., and return at \$1.25 round trip July 10, 1904, leaving Paris at 7:35 and 7:50 a. m. Leave Cincinnati, 4th street station at 8 p. m.

Stop-over of ten days will be allowed at Cincinnati on all 15 day and 60 day tickets from Paris to St. Louis World's Fair on either going or return trip, or both without extra charges, by depositing ticket with ticket agent at Cincinnati or line over which you are to leave the city. Call on us for further information.

Coach excursions, good seven days, will be sold every Tuesday and Thursday in July at \$8.70 for the round trip.

A Very Close Call.

"I stuck to my engine, although every joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain," writes C. W. Ballamy, a locomotive fireman, of Burlington, Iowa.

"I was weak and pale, without any appetite and all run down. As I was about to give up, I got a bottle of Electric Bitters, and after taking it, I felt as well as I ever did in my life." Weak, sickly, run down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. Satisfaction guaranteed by Oberdorfer, the druggist. Price 50 cents.

PAPER HANGING.—Call on me for an estimate on Linerust Walton and Burlap wall hanging. CHAS. COOLEY, 514 and 516 Main Street.

LIME.—Now is the time of year to do your whitewashing and remember there is no lime superior to the White Rock. It is pure white and there is no waste to it. We sell it both in barrels and bulk.

STUART & WOODFORD.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—We are prepared to clean, press and make ladies tailored suits look as good as new. You would be surprised to know how nice we could make that old dress look. Phone 303. THOMAS BROS.

Eating at Night.

Every living bird and beast strives its utmost to cram itself with food before retiring for the night, and this food is digested as the night progresses.

The evening feed is the feed of the day with the brute creation, and yet doctors tell us to refrain from eating heartily at night and even advise us to retire to rest with a more or less empty stomach. Are we following nature when following this advice?—Country Gentleman.

Mommisen's "Roman History."

Some one has well said that but for the "Roman History" Mommisen would be a great man "taken on faith." That is probably true, but we have the "Roman History," perhaps the most remarkable piece of German literature written in the middle of the nineteenth century. It is a wonderful testimony to the power of humanity over humanity that the most human work which Mommisen wrote should be the most popular. The "Roman History" was the expression of the whole man, and if ever it should cease to have value as Roman history it will never cease to be of value as a spiritual document, as a picture of the hopes and ideals of Theodor Mommisen.

By a happy chance when the book was brought into the world it appeared in the naked simplicity of its narrative without the swaddling clothes of footnotes and sources. The clear cut style showed forth to its best advantage.

The world at large took its statements as faith. Scholars were at liberty to test them in other books of Mommisen himself or of other men—Professor Jesse B. Carter in Atlantic.

The Sanitation of Ant Cities.

Insects are scrupulously clean in their personal toilet and often brush, comb and wash themselves, a service for which they are admirably provided with natural implements. This habit is transferred to communal affairs. The streets within the city bounds and the gates and external plaza and "country roads" leading into the foraging fields, as with agricultural ants, are kept free from filth and obstructions that might gather filth. The constant washings and combings of baby ants by the nurses would satisfy the most fastidious maternal taste. One may not say that sanitation is an exact emmnetonian science, but it certainly is an art thoroughly practiced in every department of the formicary and brought to perfection as far as natural conditions will permit.

Every insect citizen takes part in this service. All ants unite to keep their city precincts clean.—H. C. McCook in *Ant Magazine*.

A Beautiful Art.

Without disengagement of any of the other arts, to attain proficiency in which people make such long and valiant struggles, it may be truly said that the one art of smiling warms more hearts than all others together. Most children—in fact, all happy children—have an unconscious mastery of this beautiful art; but unfortunately they often lose it as they grow older. Children are the best judges of smiles in the world. "Her lips, smile," said a child, speaking of a hard faced woman, "but she doesn't." A widening of the mouth in a vain endeavor to look pleasant is not a smile. It deceives nobody. A smile, to be worthy of the name, must come from the heart. It is the result of an honest willingness and readiness to be pleased with little as well as great things.

ANTWERP MILK WOMAN.

There is no more picturesque figure in quaint old Antwerp than the milk women. For many years the milk of the city has been served to the houses by these women, whose customs and even costumes have remained unchanged. The milk women wear a simple dress, almost completely covered with a voluminous white apron.

A quaint white headdress completes the uniform. Scores of these picturesque figures are to be seen throughout Antwerp in the morning hours. The milk is either carried in two large buckets, hung from a yoke running across the shoulders, or in little carts drawn by dogs.

Eating at Night.

Every living bird and beast strives its utmost to cram itself with food before retiring for the night, and this food is digested as the night progresses.

The evening feed is the feed of the day with the brute creation, and yet doctors tell us to refrain from eating heartily at night and even advise us to retire to rest with a more or less empty stomach. Are we following nature when following this advice?—Country Gentleman.

How the Chinese Beat Time.

A Chinese child is considered a year old at its birth, and its age is reckoned not from its birthdays, but from its New Year's days. If it is fortunate enough to be born on Feb. 1, the day before the Chinese New Year's day, it is said to be two years old when it is two days old. It is one year old when born, and another year is added on its first New Year's day.

The Korean Wife.

In Korea the rooms of a wife or mother are the sanctuary of any man who breaks the law. Unless for treason or for one other crime he cannot be forced to leave those rooms, and so long as he remains under the protection of his wife's apartments he is secure from the officers of the law.

Bound to be Comfortable.

An author who had been jailed for debt wrote to his wife: "Do me the favor to send me my Shakespeare, my nightgown and slippers, my pipe and all letters asking for autographs and containing stains. I want to be comfortable and at peace with the world."

—Atlanta Constitution.

A Slow Photographer.

Irate Female—Look here! Do you mean to tell me that I have got such an ugly looking nose as that? Photographer—But my apparatus cannot lie, madam. Irate Female—Then, for goodness' sake, go and get one that can.

Just Help Himself.

He—if I tried to kiss you would you call for help? She—Would you need it?

Smart Set.

DR. L. H. LANDMAN,

Hotel Windsor,

Tuesday, July 12, 1904.

PORCELA

THE ONLY PREPARATION MADE

EXCLUSIVELY FOR CLEANING

ENAMELED IRON BATH TUBS

AND OTHER

ENAMELED WARE,

ALSO ALL

PORCELAIN WARE.

Do not clean your Enamelled Bath Tub, Wash Bowl, Sink or Porcelain Ware with gritty acid substances, as these will positively ruin the enamel in a short time. This is a fact. Ask your plumber or any dealer in plumbers' supplies about it.

PORCELA is positively guaranteed to remove all dirt, grease, rust or other stains (unless same is caused by faulty or damaged enamel) without the slightest tendency to injure the enamel.

J. J. CONNELLY, Plumber.

TELEPHONE 180.

SEE STRADER!

If you want any whitewashing, frescoing, concrete pavements, or patchwork in plastering done, see Strader. Whitewashing done with a spraying machine, and barns, fences, etc., made a specialty. Also can disinfect all out buildings and put your premises in first-class sanitary condition.

JAMES STRADER,

E. T. Phone 440

The Blue Grass Traction Co.

Cars leave Lexington for Paris every hour from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. and at 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Paris every hour from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. and at 10 p. m.

Leave Lexington for Georgetown every hour from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m. Leave Georgetown every hour from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Car 14 carrying freight, express and trunks, leaves Lexington for Georgetown at 4 p. m. Leaves Georgetown at 10 a. m. Leaves Lexington for Paris at 11:30 a. m. Leaves Paris at 2 p. m.

Freight rates, also special rates for excursions, for supper and theatre parties and for "school," "business" and "family" tickets can be had on application at the Company's Office, 404 West Main street, Lexington. E. T. Phone 610, Home Phone 1274.

Y. ALEXANDER, President

FOR RENT.

A nice brick cottage. Apply to JACOB SCHWARTZ.

New Store Opens.

I respectfully announce that I have opened a new store in the Hinton building, on Main St., two doors from the Odd Fellows' Hall, and ask a share of your trade. I have a select line of

Cigars, Candies, Cakes, Fancy and Staple Groceries.

I also have on sale